The Brand that is giving complete SATISFACTION for more than 12 years. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. VI NO. 49 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1918. TWO ANNAS

The choice of novice and experienced CYCLISTS Recommended by WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,

Managar.

Alice Buildings,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,

Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE MANUFACTURE

FINE WHITE

THYMOL B. P.

Quotation on Request.

G. S. RANADE & CO.,

Bombay No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured do not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,

Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 26,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fongtien	Sydney
Hongkong	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A
Kobe	Newchwang	Tientsin
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	New York	Tokyo
Kaiyuan	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,

Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,

Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,

Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.
Manila, Bangkok, Batavia, Saigon, Cebu, Puket, Sourabaya, Haiphong, Hoile, Medan

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principle commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,

Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,

Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
old Reserve Fund £21,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
angkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Teingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,

Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

INSURANCE

THE

BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

Branches and Agencies:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Sukkur, Ajmer, Karachi, Bombay, Lucknow, Nagpur, Bankipur, Poona, Mangalore, Calcutta, Bangalore.

Funds exceed .. .. .. Rs. 25,00,000
Surplus about .. .. .. „ 1,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured etc.

Pushing Agents wanted all over India.

Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

K. C. VIDYARTTI,

Manager.

LALA MORARI LAL,
Representative Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd.,
301, Hornby Road,
Opposite to Whiteaway & Laidlaw,
Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,0000
Claims paid exceeds..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds... Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,

Managers.

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company

FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,50,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTIAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,

Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,

Secretary and Treasurer.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL 1912

MOHANLAL & CO.,

JEWELLERS.

197, 201 Sk. Memon St., BOMBAY } Tele. No. 1795.

'The Silk you have been admiring!'

AT—

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING: HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF ANILINE DYES, such as,

400 lbs. Fast Pink of Extra Superior quality.
2 cases each 50 lbs. Beyers Original packed Ship Black 3 Crowns Brand.
85 lbs. Benzo Magenta in 1lb. tins of Beyers Original packing.
90 lbs. Alizarine Powder 100 per cent. (German)
at
Messrs. MEHTA and Coy.'s Auction Rooms.
at
25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay,
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, 26th instant, at 3-15 p.m. (S. T.).

FOR AUCTION SALE.
By order of
The Deputy Controller (Hides)
Indian Munitions Board.
on
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, 26th and WEDNESDAY, 27th, instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)
at
Messrs. MEHTA and Co.'s Auction Rooms, at 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
47 Cases Aniline Dyes, such as Black, Red, Green, Dark Red, Yellow, Indigo, etc., in Original Packing Despatched from Busrah.
Goods on view three days before the sale.
Further particulars and terms on application.
P.S.—The above goods have been insured by the Auctioneers for Rs. 2 lakhs.

AUCTION SALE OF ANILINE DYES SUCH AS.
1 cwt. Columbia Black 74.555 (Berlin) Guaranteed quality original packing.
5 cwt. Direct Black each cask containing 1 cwt. (German Stuff.)
5 cwt. Sulphur Black 7 per cent. First Bath original packing.
45 lbs. Victoria Blue B.
60 lbs. Direct Yellow R. Original Packing.
2 Cases each 50 lbs. Amritsar Black.
1 cwt. Sulphur Black.
1 cwt. Fast Blue Black.
AT
MESSRS MEHTA & CO.'S AUCTION ROOMS AT 25 MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
ON
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.).

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th Feb., 1918.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 29, APOLLO STREET.

THE BON JUMERRI ANTHRACITE COLLIERY, LIMITED.

By order of the Trustees for the Debenture Holders of the above Company, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of March 1918, at their Auction Rooms at 29, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay the Colliery Property and effects of The Bon Jumerri Anthracite Co. Ltd., consisting of all coal mining surface and other rights of and in the Leasehold lands and hereditaments comprising about 522 Bhigas or thereabouts, situated in Mouza Jumerri Thana Sub-Registry Asonsol, District Burdwan in Bengal and also all buildings, Engines and Boiler Houses, godowns, warehouses and other appurtenant buildings thereon and all and singular the furnaces, forges, foundries and cilliery plant, including canals railways, waggon-ways weighing machines, engines, steam engines, utensils, implements, tools fixtures, bricks rope, timber, goods and chattels forming part of the working plant of the said Colliery.

A large sum is due for unpaid royalties and the property is all subject to Mortgage.

For full description of the properties and further particulars and conditions of sale and for further information the intending purchasers, can apply to the undersigned, Auctioneers or to Messrs. Shroff and Dinshaw, Hornby Road, Bombay, Solicitors for the Trustees for the Debenture Holdiers, or to Messrs. H. V. Low and Co., 12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, Agents for the Trustees.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th February, 1918.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC. OF MRS. H. FINCH.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of February 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at No. 20, Tamarind Lane, Fort, handsome neatly made French-polished household furniture, consisting of dining table, dining chairs, dinner waggon, meatsafe, drawing room suite, dressing and writing tables, clothes press, fancy, teapoys, English brass and iron bedstead, glass partition screens, table ornaments, pictures, gindy stand commode, bath tub, etc., etc.

The property of Mrs. H. Finch.

The above is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 26th February, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3469.

AUCTION SALE on MONDAY, 4th March, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

On MONDAY, the 4th day of March, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 7, Queen's Road, Fort, very valuable teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, comprising dining table chairs, handsome sideboard, dumbwaiters, dinne waggons, tea tables, tapestry lined drawing room suites, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, handsome cabinets, rich carpets, corner cabinets, book cases, sweet-toned iron framed cottage piano, Elkington's solid silver centre piece, wall clock, English refrigerator, safe with stand, bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, hatstands, tiled top teapoys, meatsafes, English stoves, rich glass and crockeryware, rich platedware, etc.

The property of Major Lane, I.M.S. of 1st Brahmins and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

By order of the Embarkation Store Officer Bombay. Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will on MONDAY, the 4th day of March, 1918, at 2 a.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, (Near Port Trusts Revenue Offices.)

A lot of Unserviceable Stores comprising:—Gunny bags, hoop iron, barrels, casks, hogsheads, kegs, empty cases and crates, waste paper, etc., etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within 3 days from the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th February, 1918.

CRUSADE

AGAINST

CONSUMPTION.

Hundreds have already been to see me.

WHY NOT YOU?

NOTE THESE FACTS.

(1) I have cured "Hopeless" cases when famous Doctors have failed.

(2) My treatment always cures in 3 to 6 months.

(3) My treatment is used and recommended by Doctors, Government officials and men on active service.

(4) I have about 50 patients in Bombay.

(5) My treatment is supplied to one of the largest sanatoria in England.

PATIENT CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Mother writes 12th Feb:—

"I feel quite sure that your treatment has effected the cure. Since giving it to her for a full month and carrying out your instructions closely, the Civil Surgeon found her free from lung trouble. Both the Civil Surgeons who have seen her know that she is taking your treatment and are interested."

FAMOUS DOCTORS FAIL.

I SUCCEED.

Patient writes 12th Feb.

"I have consulted the so-called ablest Doctors in Madras City spending a lot of money and tried their courses. At last a friend told us about your treatment for lung diseases. Without hesitation I wired you. Ever since I used your medicine, I am much improved in health and strength."

WONDERFUL CURES IN BOMBAY.

FREE CONSULTATIONS.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday 8 to 1 p.m. and 4 to 7 p.m.

REV. G. R. WALTERS

M.L.L.L.D., B.A.T.C.D.,

Batliboi Building,

Cirrus Avenue, near Reynolds Rd.

BYCULLA.

Interviews other days by appointment only.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch.. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 8, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly	„ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly	„ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	„ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	ONE Anna.	

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continuous supply.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOUND—A PACKET concerning some American patents. Please communicate to Mr. KEKI CURSETJI BHAPPU, Siddeley Ice Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Tardeo. 2729

VIOLIN, Mandolin, Banjo, Piano taught by C. MENEZES, 4, [illegible]walla's Building, top floor, Bombay 2. 2726

PERSONS desirous of purchasing landed or house property in Holy Kashi, should address Mr. SHIVA MOHAN LAL, Benares Cantonment. 2730

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A COMPETENT TYPIST having good knowledge of English. Salary Rs. 30. Apply immediately to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—An experienced HEAD CLERK for a Local Mill. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 868, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2727

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Four SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS. Apply sharp with testimonials to G. L. GODBOLE, L. M. & S., Chief Medical Officer, Radhanpur State. 2645

WANTED—A HINDU AYAH for a newly born child and household work in a respectable family. Pay according to qualification. Apply to Box No. 827, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2592

LINO OPERATORS.—WANTED good, quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Also a competent MECHANIC. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Press.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN to set up and supervise paint manufacturing plant, Bombay, Apply stating salary, qualifications and experience to Box No. 870, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2741

ARMATURE WINDER—Thoroughly experienced hand required by Scotch Manufacturer. Apply Box No. 871, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2742

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST for import office in Fort. Good salary and prospect to deserving person. Apply Box No. 866, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2707

WANTED—A SALESMAN to canvass for Jute, Hessian, Indigo, etc. Practical experience in at least one line essential. Apply stating terms to Box No. 869, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2739

WANTED AT ONCE—A COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER, used to engineering terms. Good salary to a really capable man. Apply stating experience and enclosing copies of testimonials to Box No. 867, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2709.

WANTED.

WANTED—FLATS 3 or 4 ROOMS with bathroom and kitchen within 2 miles of Alexandra Docks. Apply to the ASST.-COMDG. ROYAL ENGINEER, Marine Lines, Bombay. 2696

WANTED the public to know that AIDS to NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (FOURTH EDITION revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says: "An *excellent* Dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms, and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says "It is a useful publication." Price Re. 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—MOSQUITO NETTING, large consignments to hand. 72in. wide, special rates for wholesale dealers. Apply P. H. CRAMER, Chapel Street, Vepery, Madras. 2728

HANDSEWN FOOTWEAR—Write for our New Illustrated Price List, containing particulars of our Free Pair Offer. Apply to The SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER, Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras. 2694.

FOR SALE—By Public Auction by order of the Indian Munitions Board, at Messrs. MEHTA & Co's Auction Rooms, 47 Cases Aniline Colours, on TUESDAY, 26 & WEDNESDAY, 27th instant at 2-30 p.m (S.T.)

TWO MILL AGENTS and OWNERS—Roller Skins, Best quality, special low prices for large orders. Samples and prices from SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras or our Agents, Messrs. CHICK FOOX & Co., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 2695.

FOR SALE—One 10-12 h.-p. STAR MOTOR CAR, 4 cylinder, 5 seater, torpedo body, detachable wheel of well known English make, very little used and always owner driven, condition as good as new, can be seen at the UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., No. 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. 2740

BEST QUALITY ONLY—Leathers of all descriptions, including Morocco. Boot Upper Leathers, Sole Leathers, Harness Leather, White Kid Skins and Chrome Leathers. For Prices and Samples apply to The SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras or to our AGENTS, Messrs. CHICK FOOX & Co., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 2693.

TO BE LET.

FOR HIRE—A fine MOTOR CAR, for all purposes. For terms apply Box No. 842, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2627

TO BE LET TO HINDUS ONLY—A FLAT on Hughes Road, Chowpaty. Apply to SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR, Chowpaty Road. 2731

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangement for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

WITH immediate occupation, first floor of a centrally situated building in Medows Street, airy and open. Very prominent frontage, admirably suitable for a solicitor's office or any large concern. Apply PRANJIWAN and Co., Tailors and Outfitters, 76, Medows Street. 2743

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

TEMPORARY CLERKS WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the office of the Chief Engineer, Southern Command, Poona, to fill the following vacancies:—

One on Rs. 150, one on Rs. 90, one on Rs. 60.

Men with previous experience of Military Works Services or Public Works Department work preferred, but not essential. Apply at once to the CHIEF ENGINEER, Southern Command, Poona. 2617

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DADAR-MATUNGA ESTATE.

THE TRUSTEES are prepared to receive applications from persons desirous of entering into agreements to lease plots on this Estate. The lands now offered lie on both sides of Kingsway, near the new site of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and the proposed playing fields and are within a few minutes' walk of Matunga Station.

Applications should be made before the 1st May next. Particulars may be had and plans seen at the Board's Offices, Esplanade Road.

R. H. A. DELVES, F. S. I.,
2533 Dy. Land Manager.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (India), Ltd., beg to give notice that they are MOVING from their present OFFICES in Grahams Building to new Offices in a New Building on the Port Trust Ballard Estate. As from MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25TH 1918, their address will be BALLARD ROAD BOMBAY. The Post Box No. 193 is unchanged.

For The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (India), Ltd.,
H. G. WEBER,
Bombay Manager.

Agents for The Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, and the Tank Storage Co. (India) Ltd. 2657

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the right of retail vend of Opium for each shop separately in the Town and Island of Bombay for the period of three years commencing from 1st April, 1918, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the TOWN HALL at 12 noon (S.T.) on Tuesday the 5th March 1918.

2. The right of retail vend of Intoxicating Drugs shops will be sold by public auction immediately after the above sales are over.

3 The conditions of sales and the forms of licenses, etc., can be seen at the office of the ASSISTANT COLLECTOR OF EXCISE, Town Custom House, Bombay, on any working day during office hours

W. C. SHEPHERD,
Collector of Bombay.
Bombay, 18th February, 1918. 2734

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited from contractors for the work of:

(1) Receiving coal from wagons and stacking it on Government Depots,

(b) Weighing out, delivering and trimming coal into ships' bunkers as required.

Full particulars will be given to approved firms on application.

W. G. WARBURTON,
Deputy Coal Controller.
Victoria Terminus.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1918. 2737

BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

UNLOADING WAGONS ON SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS.

OWING to the great shortage of wagons in India, and the very large Military traffic over this Railway, it is as necessary for wagons to be unloaded on Sundays and Holidays as on other days.

On and from 1st March, Sundays and Holidays will not be treated as dies-non, when calculating demurrage.

All consignees are therefore requested regularly to unload their wagons on Sundays and holidays.

J. R. REYNOLDS, Major, I.A.R.O.,
Manager.
21st February, 1918. 2736

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

THE following machinery will be sold privately if reasonable offers are quoted and in case private bargains may not be settled the same machinery will be auctioned on the 1st of March, 1918, at 3 p.m., in the compound of the Mill at Rughanathpura Surat.

(1) Compound condensing Engine 12" by 20" by 24" Rope gearing (by Ruston Proctor) 125 I. H. P.
(2) Lancashire Boiler 28' by 7' working pressure 100 lbs. per sq. inch (by Thomas Belly).
(3) Cornish Boiler 15' by 5' working pressure 100 lbs. per sq. inch (by Thomas Bally).
(4) Special Husk Burning Furnace.
(5) Chimney 3'-2" dia. 60' in length 1" thickness of plate with foundation plate and Bolts.
(6) Portable Engine Double Cylinders 7½" dia 12" stroke 40 I. H. P.
(7) Complete Rice Mill of 15 Tons production of Rice in 10 hours (Hullers, Purlers, Polishers, Elevators and Aspirators, etc.).
(8) Grain Grinding 4 Mills.
(9) Corrugated Iron sheets of different sizes 10, 9, 8 in length about 400 cwts. with holes and gearing shafting pedestals, pulleys, etc.

The Machinery is open for inspection. Address correspondence to

KILABHAI DULABHRAM,
(Post) Katargam via Surat,
(Bombay Presidency).
7th February, 1918. 2733

NOTICE.

THE Steamer KENKON MARU No. 3, is ready to receive cargo for Aden and Suez. The Shippers are requested to send their cargo alongside the steamer at No. 12, Victoria Dock, as early as possible.

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
Time-Charterer.
15, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Shirazee Building,
Bombay, 25th February, 1918. 2735

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "SIAM MARU" having arrived, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain J. C. Richards, of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent in to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Bombay, 25th February, 1918.

NOTICE.

THE right of retail vend of Country Spirit for each of the Country Liquor shops in the Ahmedabad District, except those undermentioned, for the period of three years, commencing from the 1st April, 1918, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the office of the Collector of Ahmedabad in the Bhadra, Ahmedabad, at 2 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 9th March, 1918, and the right of retail vend of Opium for the same period at each of the Opium shops in the District will be auctioned at the same hour and place on the 8th March, 1918.

1	Adalaj	7	Patdi
2	Baroda	8	Mandal
3	Agiol	9	Bhankoda
4	Modasa	10	Dholera
5	Dhansura	11	Ranpur
6	Dehmai	12	Gogho

2. The conditions of sale and the form of the license, etc., can be seen at the office of the Collector or the Assistant Collector of Salt and Excise, Ahmedabad, on any working day during office hours. 2716

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of February, 1918, at 3-30 p.m., (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up to 31st December, 1917.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To select two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1918. and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th February to 6th March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.,
M. NISSIM.
Manager,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, February, 1918. 2589

THE SASSOON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Comapny, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 28th February, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1917.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from MONDAY, the 25th February, 1918, to SATURDAY, the 9th March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
FRAMROZ RUSTOMJEE MISTREE,
Secretary.
No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 15th February, 1918.
2556.

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 121 of 1915.

KHIMJI DAYAL & ORS. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
MEGHJI VALLABHDAS ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 22nd day of February, 1916, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court, AT THE PREMISES ON THURSDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF MARCH 1918, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time)

PARTICULARS.

All that the right, title and interest of th plaintiffs and the defendant abovenamed in:—

All that piece or parcel of Government tok land or ground held under a Lease bearin date the 23rd day of January, 1909, between Khan Bahadur Haji Abdul Rehman Kadwan and others and Khimji Dayal and others together with the messuages and tenements standing thereon situate at Sewree in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3585 square yards or thereabouts and registered b the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos 10, 182, 184, and 238 New Nos. 14374, 14382 14452, and 14471, Old Survey No. Nil and New Survey Nos. 1/2381, 1/2397 and 1/2408 an assessed by the Bombay Municipality under F Ward No. 1119 (1), (2) 1126-1121-1122-1123 1125 (2), (1285), 1286 (1), 1286 (2), 1287 (1), 1287 (2) and 1288 (1) (3) (4) and Street Nos. 47, 47A-47B-48-49-50-51-214-214A 215, 215A, 216-216B 216C and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East party by Canary Battery Road partly by the property of Haji Mahomed Haji Abdul Karim and of B. K Shroff on or towards the West by the properties of Hormusji Ardeshir Wadia and Messrs. Tata and Sons, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Musa and partly by the property of Mancherji Framji Cama and on or towards the South by the Property of Messrs. Tata and Sons and partly by the Sewree New Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal Attorneys for the 1st and 2nd plaintiffs above named at Hornby Road, Albert Buildings Fort, Bombay

Dated, this 2nd day of February, 1918.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
2238 Commissioner

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.

Separate arrangements for Ladies.
Restorer and Preserver of HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.
Highly appreciated by the medical world.
Open: 8 a.m., to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

229 and 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.
Price on application.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai JERBAI, widow of ARDESHIR RUSTOMJI LIMBOOWALLA, MANECKJI ARDESHIR LIMBOOWALLA, JEHANGIRJI ARDESHIR LIMBOOWALLA, BOMANJI ARDESHIR LIMBOOWALLA, Trustees of an Indenture of Trust dated 21st October, 1911, and the owners of an equal undivided moiety, Jehangir Merwanji Mehta and Bai Manecksai Merwanji Mehta, the Executors of Merwanji Edulji Mehta, the owners of the remaining equal undivided moiety all of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants have contracted to sell to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office situate at 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same will, if any, be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRST—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground the Fazindar whereof is Abaji Bhasker situate, lying and being in Matharpacady Road (on the south side of Rose Cottage Lane), without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1573 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under New Survey No. 3695 together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house and other erections standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 5883, Street No. 4 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the said Rose Cottage Lane, on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Rajao Vencatgiri and now of Abedin Amiruddin, on or towards the West partly by the private passage and partly by the property secondly described hereunder and on or towards the East by the property belonging to Baburao Bhasker and which said premises are in the occupation of the Vendors' tenants.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being in Matharpacady Road (on the south side of Rose Cottage Lane), without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 201 square yards or thereabouts together with the stable standing thereon and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes together with the buildings first described under E Ward No. 5883, Street No. 4 and bounded as follows:—that is ot say on or towards the North by the said Rose Cottage Lane, on or towards the South by the property of Mrs. Menezes, on or towards the West by the property of Mr. De Lima and on or towards the East by the property firstly described herein and which said premises are in the occupation of the Vendors' tnants.

Dated this 25th day of February, 1918.

MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.,
2738 Purchaser's Attorneys

NOTICE.

PRESENT MAULVI MAHOMED ALI AUSAT SAHIB, SUB-JUDGE, ALIGARH.

SUMMONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.
(Order 5, Rules 1 and 5.)

IN THE COURT OF SUB-JUDGE AT ALIGARH, DISTRICT ALIGARH.

Suit No. 190 of 1917.

B. SHEWCHARAN DAS and other Plaintiffs versus.
PARMASLI DAS and others ... Defendants.

To GAURI SHANKER, Son of Parmasli Das, by caste Voish Choorowal of Khurjah and at present working in the firm of L. Amolk Chand and Meval Ram, Kalwani Road, Bombay.

WHEREAS the plaintiffs have instituted a suit against you for mortgage you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court, in person, or by a pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all marteial questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions on the 28th day of February 1918, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the claim, and you are directed to produce on that day all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 9th day of February, 1918.

Seal. ALI AUSAT.
Judge.

NOTICE 1.—Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord you can have a summons from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call on the witness to produce, on applying to the Court and on depositing the necessary expenses.

2.—If you admit the claim, you should pay the money into Court together with costs of the suit, to avoid execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property, or both. 2732

WORLD-RENOWNED

CANDIV ANTI-RHEUMATISM BALM

Most effective remedy for headache colds, Neuralgia, Sciatica and all nerve pains

Price per bottle, annas 8

Literature sent on request

Bhicka Cullianjee & Co.,

Dispensing Chemists & Druggists

CHAIKH MEMON STREET

Branch: Sitaram Bldgs., Crawford Market BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

2 Last Nights of Present 2

GRAND TRIPLE ATTRACTION !!

PALACE OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

At 6-30 **To-night** At 10 p. m.

THE

GAIETY REVUE CO.

Presents

3 RECENT SUCCESSES 3

of Mr. Tom Melbourne

THE TELEGRAPH BOY

GOOD-BYE FOR EVER

AND

TABLOIDS

ON THURSDAY FEBRUARY 28th

For the first time in India

A Topical Revue in 6 Scenes By Tom Melbourne

VERY WELL TANKS

Showing

A Full Size Tank in Action on the Stage.

ASTOUNDING & REALISTIC.

THE EXCELSIOR

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

Presents the

BANDMAN COMEDY CO.

To-day 9-30 p.m.

"THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME"

Prices as usual. **Plan at ROSE & Co.,**

To-night at 6-30 p.m.

The most famous of the Pathe Serial Films

"NEW EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE 'BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.

EVERY DAY AT 6-45 & 10 P.M.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE POPULAR NEW PICTURES.

"THE SAINTLY SINNER"

A melodrama full of suspense, incidents and adventures which are popular with so large a portion of the film public.

"THE WAR BRIDEGROOM'

A comic with laughter from start to finish.

LATEST PATHE GAZETTE.

Prices:—Re. 1/8, 1, annas 8 and 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

TO-DAY'S ENGAGEMENT

have you made a note in your diary

TO SEE

the cinematograph production in 6 parts

SOPHY OF KRAVONIA

produced by **ARMANDO VAY**

of Milan, Italy

BY

the author of **PRISONER OF ZENDA**

ANTHONY HOPE

one of the most popular authors of the day

AT

thrice nightly at 7, 8-45, 10-30.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
Tel. 1882.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST IS NOW OPEN AND WILL CLOSE ON THE 27TH FEBRUARY 1918 OR EARLIER, AS MAY BE DECIDED BY THE DIRECTORS.

This Prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Companies, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY LAND AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

CAPITAL RS. 1,00,00,000

DIVIDED INTO 1,00,000 SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

ISSUE OF 1,00,000 SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—

Rs. 10/- on APPLICATION,

Rs. 15/- on ALLOTMENT,

AND THE BALANCE IN CALLS OF NOT MORE THAN RS. 25-- PAYABLE AT INTERVALS OF NOT LESS THAN SIX MONTHS.

NO FURTHER CALL WILL BE MADE PAYABLE IN THE YEAR 1918.

THE WHOLE ISSUE HAS BEEN UNDERWRITTEN AND THE DIRECTORS AND THEIR FRIENDS HAVE APPLIED FOR 60,000 SHARES OF THE NOMINAL VALUE OF RS. 60,00,000, WHICH WILL BE ALLOTTED IN FULL.

DIRECTORS:

J. S. WARDLAW MILNE, Esq., Merchant, Bombay
(Director, Turner, Morrison and Company, Limited.),
Chairman and Joint Managing Director, ex-officio.

A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Merchant, Bombay
(of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.),
Joint Managing Director.

The Hon'ble Sir DINSHAW PETIT, Bart., Merchant, Bombay.

The Hon'ble Mr. MANMOHANDASS RAMJI, Merchant, Bombay.

S. R. BOMANJI, Esq., Merchant, Bombay.

HAJI GOOLAM MAHOMED AJAM, Esq., Merchant, Bombay.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE GOCULDAS, Esq., Merchant, Bombay.

T. W. DOWDING, Esq., Merchant, Bombay.
(of Turner, Morrison and Company, Limited.),
Special Director.

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF BOMBAY;
THE BANK OF BENGAL;
THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

AUDITORS:

Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & COMPANY, GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. LITTLE & COMPANY, OLD SECRETARIAT, BOMBAY.

MANAGING AGENTS:

TURNER, MORRISON AND COMPANY, LIMITED, 40, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

REGISTERED OFFICE:

40, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

This Company has been formed primarily for the purpose of acquiring land in and about the Town and Island of Bombay and adjacent suburbs and for the erection thereon of suitable residential bungalows, houses and quarters for the various classes of the community; also for investment in landed and other property, loans upon mortgage and other securities and the purchase and sale of shares and stocks, etc., etc.

It is well known that the rapid growth and development of the City of Bombay has caused a state of congestion which renders the provision of further dwelling accommodation absolutely essential. The operations of the Improvement Trust have made available a number of highly desirable sites, and suitable areas are in view in other quarters, regarding which it is, for obvious reasons, inexpedient to publish particulars. It is felt by the Directors that the present is a most favourable time for the operations of a Company, which must of necessity have a large capital.

Land in Bombay is not cheap and the cost of building has undoubtedly increased to such an extent that private individuals are now largely debarred from putting up the necessary additional buildings for want of capital. The Directors feel confident that there is not only ample scope but also an absolute necessity for a Company of this kind, with large resources and with sufficient staff and influence to ensure the successful conduct of operations on a large scale and on businesslike lines.

Amongst others, it is particularly proposed to cater for the requirements of the middle class population and also of the labouring classes. It will be apparent that the operations of a Company working on a large scale will inevitably be less costly than isolated efforts on the part of individuals here and there to build dwellings on individual and independent plans. Standardization is a very important matter now-a-days on account of the great economy which can thereby be achieved, and the Directors are assured that the erection on essentially modern lines with modern comforts and conveniences of suitable dwellings for the population of Bombay will not only meet with a ready response from people at present inadequately housed, but also with considerable help and encouragement from employers of labour. A number of these who have been sounded on the subject express themselves on the housing question practically on the following lines:—

(1) That the housing problem is a most pressing one and ought to be taken in hand by a large body having the means and the facilities to do it thoroughly and efficiently;

(2) That the individual erection of workmen's dwellings is a matter of great difficulty, because:—

(*a*) Employees do not care to live in houses under the immediate eye of their Employers, in the belief that it gives the Employers too great a hold over them;

(*b*) Employers cannot do it on a sufficiently large scale to make it a commercial proposition.

Some Employers have gone so far as to say that they would be willing to house their workmen without seeking to make it pay, but fear that the tendency of the poorer classes of this Country to board in with them their relatives and friends would make it an unworkable scheme from the Employers' point of view.

All these difficulties, it is felt, can be met by the operations of the above Company. The Directors feel sure that they can rely upon the support of employers of labour provided the management of the housing accommodation does not fall upon the employers concerned, and they feel that properly undertaken and managed upon a sufficiently large scale, the proposition is one that will fulfil not only a long-felt want but one of pressing urgency and with every prospect being a commercial success without charging anything in excess of the rents until rencently accepted as reasonable for Bombay. For the middle class population, the provision of further housing accommodation is well known to be an urgent and pressing matter.

As an investment, Land and Building Companies have achieved a great measure of success and popularity in the United Kingdom, the Colonies and the Crown Settlements, such as Hongkong and Shanghai, and it seems strange that nothing of the kind has hitherto been carried to a successful issue in Bombay where the need is so universally recognised. Such schemes as this provide a reasonable and safe investment, and worked upon sound lines, are likely to prove popular and remunerative.

This Company will also be in a position to support and assist the efforts of other concerns Co-operative, Societies, Public Companies and private owners whose efforts may assist in coping with the housing problem of Bombay.

Minimum Subscription.—The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 50,000 Shares.

Underwriting Commission.—The shares now offered for subscription have been underwritten for a commission at the rate of two per cent on the amount thereof, and such commission is payable by the Company.

Agreement.—The following Agreement has been entered into:—

An Agreement dated the twenty-first day of February 1918 (being the Agreement referred to in Article 3 of the Articles of Association of the Company) made between the Company of the one part and Turner, Morrison and Company, Limited, of the other part, whereby it is agreed that Turner, Morrison and Company, Limited, as carrying on business in Bombay, and the successors in business or assigns of Turner, Morrison and Company, Limited, shall be the Managing Agents of the Company from the date of the registration of the Company for the term of thirty years and thereafter until they shall resign or shall be removed from their office by a Special Resolution of the Company, but with liberty to the Managing Agents to resign such appointment and to retire from the Managing Agency at any time by twelve calendar months' notice in writing to the Company, such notice to expire at the end of any financial year of the Company. The remuneration of the Managing Agents under this Agreement is fixed at ten per cent upon the annual net profits of the Company as therein defined and an office allowance of rupees one thousand and five hundred per month.

Directors' Interests.—Two of the Directors, namely, Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne and Mr. T. W. Dowding, as members of Turner, Morrison and Company, Limited are interested in the remuneration to be paid under the foregoing Agreement.

Two of the Directors, namely, Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne and Mr. A. J. Raymond will be appointed Joint Managing Directors of the Company on a joint remuneration of rupees five thousand per annum.

Qualifications and Remuneration of Directors.—The following are the provisions of the Articles of Association of the Company as to the qualification and remuneration of Directors.

108.—The qualification of a Director of the Company (other than the Managing Directors, a Special Director or the Debenture Director) shall be the holding in his own right of at least fifty shares in the Company of the nominal value of rupees five thousand. A first Director may act before acquiring his qualification, but shall in any case acquire the same within one month from his appointment; and unless he shall do so, he shall be deemed to have agreed to take the said shares from the Company and the same shall be forthwith allotted to him accordingly.

109.—The remuneration of a Director for his services shall be such amount as may be fixed by the Directors not exceeding rupees seventy-five for each meeting attended by him; and such reasonable additional remuneration as may be fixed by the Directors, may be paid to any one or more of their number for services rendered by him or them in signing the share certificates in respect of the Company's original capital or any further or new issue thereof, or any Debentures issued by the Company; and the Directors shall be paid such further remuneration (if any) as the Company in General Meeting shall from time to time determine; and such remuneration and further remuneration shall be divided among the Directors in such proportion and manner as the Directors may from time to time determine, and in default of such determination within the year equally.

110.—The Directors may allow and pay to any Director who is not a *bona fide* resident of Bombay and who shall come to Bombay for the purpose of attending a meeting such sum as the Directors may consider fair compensation or for travelling expenses, in addition to his fee for attending such meeting as above specified; and the Directors may from time to time fix the remuneration to be paid to any member or members of their body constituting a Committee appointed by the Directors in terms of these Articles, and may pay the same.

132.—If any Director shall be called upon to go or reside out of Bombay on the Company's business, or otherwise perform extra services (which expression shall include work done by a Director as a member of any Committee formed by the Directors), the Board may arrange with such Director for such special remuneration for such services, either by a fixed sum or by a percentage of profits or otherwise as may be determined by the Board, and such remuneration may be either in addition to or in substitution for his remuneration above provided, and the Directors shall be entitled to be repaid any travelling or other expenses incurred in connection with the business of the Company.

145.—The remuneration of a Managing Director shall from time to time be fixed by the Directors, and may be by way of salary, or commission, or participation in profits, or by any or all of those modes.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Preliminary Expenses.—The preliminary expenses payable by the Company are estimated at Rs. 7,500.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the above Agreement can be inspected at the office of Managing Agents of the Company, at any time during business hours.

A copy of the Company's Memorandum of Association is attached to this Prospectus, and forms part of it.

Application for Shares.—Application for shares should be made upon the form accompanying the Prospectus, and forwarded direct to the Company's Bankers, The Bank of Bombay, The Bank of Bengal, or The Eastern Bank, Limited, Bombay, together with a remittance of the amount of the application money.

This issue of shares is subject to the condition that the Certificates of the shares will not be completed and ready for delivery until eight months after the allotment of the shares.

Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, thr balance of the deposit will be applied towards the amount payable on allotment.

Failure to pay any future instalment on shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the office of the Managing Agents of the Company.

Brokerage.—Brokerage will be paid at the rate of one per cent in respect of applications bearing *bona fide* Brokers' or Bankers' stamps.

Dated Bombay the twenty-first day of February 1918.

No._____

THE BOMBAY LAND AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

CAPITAL .. .. .. Rs. 1,00,00,000.
Divided into 1,00,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

To The Directors of
THE BOMBAY LAND AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,

Having paid to The Bank of Bombay, / The Bank of Bengal, / The Eastern Bank, Ltd., Bombay, the sum of Rs._____

being a deposit of Rs. 10 per Share, in respect of _____ Shares of the abovenamed Company, I/we request you to allot me/us that number of Shares and I/we hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me/us upon the term of your Prospectus dated the 21st day of February, 1918, and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and I/we authorise you to place my/our name on the Register of Members of the Company in respect of the Shares allotted to me/us. I/we also agree to pay the sum of Rs. 15 per share on Allotment, and the further instalments in accordance with the terms of the Prospectus.

Signature _____

Name in full _____

Address _____

Description _____

Date _____ 1918.

No._____

THE BOMBAY LAND AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

BANKERS' RECEIPT FOR APPLICATION DEPOSIT.

Received *the* _____ *day of* _____ 1918

from _____ *the sum of*

Rupees _____ *being a deposit of Rs. 10 per*

Share on _____ *Shares in the above-named Company.*

For the

Rs._____ *Accountant.*

(This receipt must be preserved to be exchanged hereafter for a Share Certificate.)

This form must be sent entire to the Company's Bankers: the Bank of Bombay, the Bank of Bengal, or the Eastern Bank, Limited, Bombay.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

11TH EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES CLOSED AT 12 NOON MONDAY 25TH FEBRUARY 1918.

(To be run on Saturday, 2nd March.)

THE LEOPARDSTOWN PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. C. N. Wadia's b e h Mazboot, aged.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's ch e h All Silk, 4 years.
Messrs. E. C. Ramshaw and A. Nanjee's b e m Pantomime II, aged.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e h Radiant, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e h Summer Thyme, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e m Silver Balm, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e h Bandit, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Cyanite, 5 years.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's b aus g St. Andrews, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch m am g Forward III, aged.
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank's ch e g Francis Armand, 4 years.
Mr. Frank's br e g Rueful, 4 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' b e g Pastime, aged.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' ch e g St. Bawn, 4 years.
Mr. F. M. Garda's ch e g Our Day, aged.

THE NOTTINGHAM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's br e h Kenilworth, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch e h Bedspread, 6 years.
Mr. Downes' br e h Billy Bawn, 6 years.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's ch e h Loxwood, aged.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's ch e m Vanity Box, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e g County Cricket, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s bl e g Black Kite, 6 years.
Mrs. R. R. S.'s b e h Dunskey, 5 years.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's ch e g Bed-Time, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e g Gipsy's Advice, 14-2, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e m Forfeit Lass, aged.
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank's ch e m Foolish Fancy, 6 years.
Mr. Frank's br e m Bellicose, 4 years.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' ch e g Sospello, 5 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Premiere, 6 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's b e m Matchless Maud, 6 years.
Major Sir G. Beaumont's b e h Dorian, 6 years.

THE GOSFORTH PARK PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. N. Begmahomed's br e h Bright Bird, 5 years.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's b e m Sophie (late M'Dame), 5 years.
Mr. Theodore Walsh's b e g Eagle's Nest, 6 years.
Mr. A. J. De Souza's ch e g Claim A, 5 years.
Mr. A. Nanjee's ch e m Dyna, 4 years.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's ch e g Wavelets' Dupe, aged.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's b e g Spearwood, 4 years.
Mr. P. A. Stewart's b e g Santa Claus, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e m Enchantment, 4 years.
Mr. Summer's b e m Flotelle, 4 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b e g Saunterer, aged.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's ch e g Sungrebe, 6 years.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's b e m Falcon Queen, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e m Symptoms, 14-1, 5 years.
Mr. A. Hope's b e g Hunyadi 5 years.
Mr. J. Merven and Capt. Bonnet's b e m Mousme, 4 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Decorum, 5 years.
Mr. W. S. Clarke's b e g Penny Pie, 6 years.
Mr. T. Gordhandass' b e m Madrina, aged.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' br e g Watch Tower, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch e m Haven of Rest, 5 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's ch e m Birthday Clothes, 6 years.

THE CAMPOLI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Messrs. A. S. Oomer and H. Kadum's ch a h Second String, 13-3½.
Mrs. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Quantity, 14-0.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Ace of Royals, 14-0.
Messrs. A. Nanjee and Valijee Moosajee's b a h Gazal, 14-0.
Mr. Fahad bin Saif's g a h Aladdin, 13-1½.
Mr. Menesche Shahin's bl a h Harrington, 14-0.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's b a h Najdi, 13-3½.
Mr. Reuben Solomon's g a h Mid-Air, 13-2½.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's ch a h Saood, 13-2½.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah, 14-0.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Saidan, 14-0.
Mr. Muder bin Alwash's b a h Dhaidan, 14-0.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's g a h Justice, 13-2½.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's g a h Tit-Bits, 14-0.
Mr. Aspandiar Ardesher's bl a h Bayonet 14-0.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b a h Lord Roseberry, 13-2½.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Natal, 13-2½.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Vellard, 13-3.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Dartmoor, 13-3½.
Messrs. Heath and Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Investment, 14-0.
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's ch a h Compradore, 14-0.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Four Aces, 14-0.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Garland, 14-0.
Mr. Mowud Haji Ali's b a h Financier, 13-3½.
Mr. H. W. Dixon's g a h Bill Bailey, 13-3.
Mr. J. Stewart's b a h Maasal, 14-0.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Fury, 13-1½.
Major Sir G. Beaumont and Major Prior's g a h Full Moon, 13-3.

THE MELTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Rockfeller, 13-2½.
Mr. Ahmed Hurgany's bl a h Kruger, 13-2½.
Mr. Ahmed Hurgany's ch a h All Joy, 13-3.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's ch a h Gay Crusader, 14-0.
Mr. A. Nanjee and Capt. Padfield's g a h Early Bird, 14-0.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' g a h Rising Sun, 13-1.
Messrs. A. and E. Hazamy's b a h Last Day, 13-1½.
Mr. Dudley's ch a h Hamilton, 13-2½.
Mr. Dudley's g a h Malar, 13-2½.
Mr. Reuben Solomon's b a h Dictate, 13-3½.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's b a h New Era, 13-3½.
Mr. Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's b a h Beadmaker, 13-2.
Mr. Ebrahim Hohally's g a h Vindictive, 13-1½.
Mr. Valijee Moosajee's g a h Istamboul, 13-3.
Mr. A. A. Mahomed'e g a h Soocale, 14-0.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Anaiza, 14-0.
Mr. Heath's b a h Count Wabler, 14-0.
Mr. Saleh Mahalla's b a h Saree, 13-3½.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Mechanic, 13-2½.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Minion, 13-2½.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Atom, 13-1.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Marauder, 13-2½.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Axis, 13-2½.
Mr. A. A. Mahomed's g a h Kafoor, 13-1.
Mr. Bennett's g a h Final Shot, 13-2½.
Mr. Bennett's g a h Amusement, 13-2.
Mr. Downes' b a h Rare Find, 13-3.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Furman, 13-2.
Messrs. Yussuff Sheriff and H. N. Mahomed's g a h Salvador, 13-2½.
Mr. Yussuff Sheriff's g a h Pirelock, 13-3.
Mr. Jeeva Nasir Patel's b a h Aligarh, 13-3½.
Mr. Mahomed Khadayer's ch a h Sammy, 13-3½.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's g a h Shanavaz, 13-3.
Mr. Yussuff Sheriff's b a h Sprinter, 13-1.
Mr. Henan's g a h Diamond King, 14-0.
Mr. Saleh Rashid's b a h Powder Puff, 13-3½.
Mr. Sulleman Ameri's g a h Kapurthala, 14-0.
Mr. T. Tejpal's g a h Salsette, 14-0.
Mr. Garrick's ch a h Shiraz, 13-2½.

THE BASSEIN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Ebrahim Gazee's b a h Good Luck, 13-3, aged.
Mr. Jassim bin Mahomed Ebrahim's g a h Edward, aged.
Mr. Hasan Kathoon's b a h Tasmania, 3 years.
Messrs. A. S. Oomer and H. Kadum's ch a h Second String, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's ch a h Eldorado, 6 years.
Mrs. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Quantity, 14-0, 3 years.
Major Khusru Jung Bahadur's bl a h Amit Aswad, 6 years.
Nawab Rais Jung's ch a h Sultan II, 5 years.
Mr. A. J. De Souza's g a h Acetine, 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Devildom, 5 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Dandelion (late Full House), aged.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Royal Taj, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Fahad bin Saif's ch a h Viking, 13-2½, aged.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's bl a h Black Ivory, 6 years.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's g a h Good Morning, 13-2½, aged.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's g a h Raven, 4 years.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's g a h Paradise 13-2½, aged.
Mr. Rambhoy Kashibhoy's g a h Hurman, 14-0, 5 years.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's b a h Najdi, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Reuben Solomon's g a h Mid Air, 13-2½, 3 years.
Mr. Towfik E-mail's b a h Ajmer, aged.
Mr. Arnold's b a h Salim, 13-3, 6 years.
Mr. Hajee Ahmed Baghdady's b a h Shaitan, 6 years.
Mr. Mahmood Shirazee's ch a h Cingalee, 4 years.
Mr. Valijee Moosajee's ch a h Adil, 13-2½, 5 years.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's ch a h Panama, aged.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's ch a h Warminster, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. Pasu Malsee's ch a h Repeater, 13-3, 5 years.
Mr. F. Jones' g a h Boxer, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Mandil, 14-0, aged.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's g a h Tit-Bits, 14-0, 4 years.
Mr. P. A. Stewart's g a g Fairy Gold, 5 years.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's ch a h Shatra, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Arnold's ch a h Tawakul, 14-0, aged.
Mr. F. L. F. De Soysa's b a h Lord Roseberry, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. F. L. E. De Soysa's b a h Argonaut, 13-2½, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Longboat, 14-0, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Angler, 13-3½, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Pacific, 5 years.
Mr. Heath's b a h Vanguard, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Noble's g a h Morning Light, aged.
Mr. Noble's g a h Hudban, aged.
Messrs. Noble and Bennett's g a h Balloon, 4 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b a h Rose Hill, 4 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b a h Royal Court, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Resold, 13-1½, 4 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Rage, 13-3, aged.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's g a h Britannia, 14-0, 4 years.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's g a h Justice, 13-2½, 6 years.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's g a h Kaiumers, 6 years.
Mr. H. Jamsetjee's ch a h Safi, 13-2½, aged.
Mr. Albert's g a h Royalist, 13-2, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Marmora, 14-0, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br a h Collector, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Ruby Fish, 13-2, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Fury, 13-1½, aged.
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's b a h Investor, 3 years.
Mr. Esmail Abdul Rehman's g a h Shabash, 13-3½, 3 years.
Major Sir G. Beaumont's ch a g Duhallow, aged.
Major Sir G. Beaumont and Major Prior's g a h Full Moon, 13-3, aged.
Mr. K. Bhaurao's b a h Dolphin, aged.

Bombay, 25th February, 1918.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Feb. 25th.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	829-4
Total up-to-date	26,26,309-12

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb. 20th.

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		1,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indian		—
" Imports		Nil
Mid. Americans spot trading value		22.25
Egyptian F.G.F. spot Sakellaridis		28.56
New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar.	31.67
	May	30.69
	July	30.15
New Orleans 10 a.m	March	30.07
	May	29.65

Liverpool, Feb. 21st

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		1,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indian		200
" Imports		Nil
Mid. Americans spot Trading Value		23.45
Egyptian F.G.F. spot Sakelleredis		28.56
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar.	31.60
	May	30.63
	July	30.17
New Orleans 10 a.m	Mar.	30.15
	May	29.64

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 21st.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	23.40
March	
April	
May	22.85
June	
July	22.35

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	22.30
Feb.-Mar.	22.21
Mar.-Apl.	22.12
Apl.-May	22.04
May-June	21.96
June-July	21.88

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 20th.

New Contracts.

Month	To-day's price.
Feb ary	23.82
March	23.43
April	23.13
May	22.87
June	22.63
July	22 37

Old Contracts

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	22.20
Feb.-Mar.	22.11
Mar.-Apl.	22.02
Apl.-May	21.94
May-June	21.86
June-July	21.78

Liverpool, Feb. 21st.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.
Feb.	23 30+8
March	23.47+4
April	23.21 +8
May	22.95
June	22.70+7
July	23.54+17

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	23.40+20
Feb.-Mar	22.31+10
Mar.-Apl.	22.22
Apl-May	22.14
May-June	22.06 +20
June-July	21.98

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb 20th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
February	28.55
March	28.30
May	27.40

Liverpool, Feb. 21st.

New Contracts

Months.	To-day's prices
Feb.	28.60+5
March	28 50
May	27.80 +20

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Feb 20th.

M. G. Bengal Good	18.86
" " Fully Good	17.23
" " Fine	17.60
" No. 1 Comra Good	18.57
" " Fully Good	18.94
" " Fine	19.31
" Broach Good	21.35
" " Fully Good	21.60
" " Fine	21.85
" Schide Good	16.81
" " Fully Good	17.18
" " Fine	17.55

Liverpool, Feb 21st

M.G. Bengal Good	18.96
" " Fully Good	17.33
" " Fine	17.70
" No 1 Comra Good	18.67
" " Fully Good	19.04
" " Fine	19.41
" Broach Good	21.45
" " Fully Good	21.70
" " Fine	21.95
" Schide Good	16.91
" " Fully Good	17.32
" " Fine	17.69

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/6

MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Dr. P. S. GANLA, M.D.

(America.)

SERUM-THERAPIST.

Guarantees a perfect and speedy Cure by Serum-Injections in the following Diseases:—

Phthisis, Scrofula, Asthma Chronic Bronchitis, Whooping Cough Hysteria Impotence, Paralysis, Pneumonia, Plague Tetanus, Typhoid Fever and Sciatica.

Address:: Dr. GANLA BOMBAY No. 8

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Feb. 21st.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion	58,500,000	Dec.	400,000
Public Deposits	36,600,000	Dec.	400,000
Other do.	131,900,000	Inc	5,600,000
Govt. Securities	58,400,000	Inc.	100,000
Other do.	101,400,000	Inc.	5,700,000
Notes and Gold	30,700,000	Dec.	600,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 12 % of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb 20th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	15,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000
to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York Mar.	30.75
" May	30.47
Spot Cotton at New York	32.00
" at New Orleans	31.13
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	29.80
" May	29.38
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8¾
Demand Bills	4.75.25
Silver Commercial Bars	65⅞

New York, Feb. 21st

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	11,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	19,000
to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York Mar.	30.89
" May	30.56
Spot Cotton at New York	32.15
" at New Orleans	31.38
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	30.07
" May	29 52
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	8¾
Demand Bills	4.75.25
Silver Commercial Bars	65⅞

(Coffee and New Orleans Markets closed until Monday.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 21st

Bar Silver on	5/8
Closing Tone of Silver	Steady.
Discount Rate of England Rate 5 per cent. since 6th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/s	3 5/8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s	3 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Oriental 2½ %	64 5/8
Rupee Paper 5½ %	48¼
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	64¼
Government Securities 3 %	55½
Rate on London at Paris Francs	27.17

WAR LOANS.

London Feb 21st

5½ % 1925—1928	£86½
4½ % 1925—1948	£100¾
5% New	£93 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 21st

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat 416 lbs ex-Ship per ton Jan.-Feb.	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Jan.-Feb.	600
Toria Rapeseed Jan.-Feb	600

Tone of Rapeseed:—Inactive

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Value	595

Tone of Linseed:—Inactive.

COTTONSEED.

Cottonseed Bombay (sound delivered per ton)	18-0-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar. Sellers Nominal	16/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar. Sellers Nominal	19/9

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar. Buyers	2/7½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar.	2/4½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Feb. 25.

The tone of the market was steadier this morning and Good Broach was quoted Rs. 646/7 Exchange and Rs. 648 Association, and during the morning business was reported on the latter terms at Rs. 650. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 651 touched Rs. 653 and gradually declined to Rs. 648½, recovering to Rs. 649½. At Colaba business was done at Rs. 651½ and the market closed steady as under. A fair business has been done.

Ready Cotton has been steadier with a moderate enquiry by Japanese export houses and local mills.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Good M. G. Broach	April	652
Fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola	March	644
" " Khandesh	"	642
" " Mathia	"	615
" " Bengal	"	593
Fully Good Beng l	"	535
Good Sawginned Dharwar	May/June	655
" M G. Westerns	"	642

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P. M.

Broach Good	652/8
Akola	644
Bengal	538

BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION

QUOTATIONS 25TH FEBRUARY 1918

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	Fully Good	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	615	605	542	512	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab	615	605	542		"
M.G. Wardha		675	655		"
M. G. Nagpore		675	655		"
M.G. Yeotmal		..	..		"
M.G Dhamangaon Pulgaon		..	..		"
M.G Amraoti		..	..		"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair Staple		642	620		"
M.G. Khandesh		625	600		"
M.G. Mathia		615	585		"
M.G. Broach		661	655	649	1-25 April

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 25th Feb., 1918, at 5 p.m.

Growths:	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good.	Delivery
Bengals (M.G.)	615	605	542	512	Ready
Selado-Punjab (M.G.)	615	605	542	..	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	625	600	..	Ready
Akola Khamg Karanja (M.G)	..	645	620	..	Ready
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G)	..	652	632	..	Ready
Dhamangaum Pooleaum (M.G)	..	650	630	..	Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	665	645	..	Ready
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	..	675	655	..	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	675	655	..	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	..	..	..	650	1/25th Apl; 18
Mathia (M.G.)	..	615	585	..	Ready

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 23rd February:—

Cotton	5,633 bales.
Wheat	14,125 cwts.
Linseed	7,459 "
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed, etc.	406 "
Gingellyseed	Nil
Peppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	385 "
Castorseed	3,470 "
Atta	8,679 "
Myrabollams	1,707 "
Cottonseed	Nil
Mowrasseed	Nil "
Gram	2,886 "
Jowar	126 "
Methi	Nil
Barley	613 "

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold 26-7-6.
Sovereign 16-5.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 98-11.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty 98-12.
Silver 2nd Sett. Ex-duty 99-4.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel Transfer 1 4 31/32.
Bank demand drafts 1 5 1/32.
3 Months Sight Credits 1 5 13/32.
Bank Demandon France Fr. 192.
3 Months Sight Francs Fr. 198½
D. D. on Hongkong Fr. 207½.
D. D. on Shanghai Fr. 297½.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 149½.
60 Days Sight Japan Rs. 144½.
Bank Demand on New York, Rs. 297.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Ex-warrant 93/12.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-1922, 99.
4 pe rcent Conversion Loan 80.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 68/4.
4½ per cent. Pot Trust Long dated due 1936 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 78.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 78.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust Long dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was quiet but steady and a fair amount of business was put through, chiefly in Budlees. The market is without any new feature.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2,020, Swadeshi 2,070, Simplex 947/8, Pearls 640, Luxmi Cotton 1,690, Kohinoor 1,145, Indian Bleeching 202/8, Finlay 405, David 622/8, Century 432/8, Nagpur 2,607/8, Bombay United 1,047/8, Advance 1,065, Katni Ordinary 285, Deferreds 1,555, Alcocks 1,020, Bombay Burma 1,150, and Bombay Steam 307/8.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2,030, Swadeshi 2,065, Simplex 950, Shapurji 243/12, Tumxi Cotton 1,700, Kasturchand 1,325, Indian Bleeching 205, Davids 625, Currimbhoy 435, Century 457/8, Nagpur 2,610, Bombay Dyeing 1,260, Advance 1,060, Tata Ordinary 261/4, Deferreds 1,185, Alcocks 1,120, Bombay Burma 1,152/8, and Bombay Steam 310.

"DEVELOPMENT OF MAHIM WOODS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall deem it a favour if you will allow me some space in your valued paper for this communication. Now that the Agar-Mahim Bazar road, Lady Hardinge road and the new road from Mahim bazar to Victoria Church joining Lady Jamsetji road, are nearing completion, may I through your columns draw the attention of the authorities to the desirable condition in the monsoons of the Dadar-Bhantai road.

I may mention that the road in question although well known to the wealthy public on account of its inadequacy for the use of motor cars and public conveyance is very essential to the inhabitants and the more so to the Hindu public of Dadar, Matunga, Parel, etc., as this is the nearest way to the cremation ground (Smashan). Further of late the Military authorities have opened a large camp for labourers at Dadar and this road is also used by them for carrying their dead to the cremation ground.

In the monsoons the inhabitants are compelled to go to their daily occupation, specially when there is heavy rain, with trousers or dhotees up to their knees and boots or vanas in their hands. It is also troublesome to carry our dead in the monsoons through this road.

I am sure this is a grievance which the inhabitants have borne patiently for years, and the authorities concerned should at least now in these times of reform and improvement ameliorate the condition of the road, by having it well metalled and drained to avoid rain water accumulation and as such be an adequate road for the public and for local conveyance.

This road has been provided with kerosine oil lamps, since last September and it certainly is a great boon for which the inhabitants feel grateful.—Yours, etc.

F. X. D.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 25th February, 1918, was 30.190 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneriod no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. Fall anoroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The following Casualties are announced:—

LONDON, Feb. 12.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut C V M Watson, Yeomanry.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut H K Beames, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut A Bliss, West Surreys.
Lt L P Davy, Yorkshires.
Lt C H Goring, Royal Fus.
Lt G H Greenwell Manchesters.
Second-Lieut A Healey, Lincolns.
Major R K Hewer, Field Art.
Lt W V B Hughes, East Surreys.
Lt R D Lawson, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut F L Moore, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut W H Press, North Staffs.
Second-Lieut H R J Rhys, Garrison Art.
Major E Thompson, Northumberlands.
Lt S A Thorn, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut J Wilkinson, Cheshires.
Lt T Wing, Wiltshires.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut A L Giovanetti, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut G J Martin, Sussex.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED

Lt H C Angier, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut W R Bishop, Flying Corps.
Lt J M McKenna, Flying Corps.
Lt B S Marshall, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut S Sutcliffe, Welsh Fus.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut J Dunn, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut J P Lock, Field Art.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut E Williams, York and Lancs.

DIED.

Lt C H Perry, Royal Fus.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut W V Aldridge, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut E A Boyce, Herefords.
Second-Lieut E C Bradfield, Machineguns.
Lt R L Cadiz, Machineguns.
Second-Lieut W O Caldicott, Gordons.
Lt D H Davy, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut W C V Fowler, Sussex.
Second-Lieut W Grant, Devons.
Lt G Harwood, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut R Hendry, Seaforths.
Capt F T Hill, Rifle Brigade.
Lt J St. C Holbrook, Field Art.
Lt R O Hyshe, Shropshires.
Lt J W King, Garrison Art.
Lt S P Matthews, Welsh Fus.
Lt. W Price-Jones, Field Art.
Second-Lieut C B Pyper, Irish Rifles.
Lt D Shanks, Flying, Corps.
Lt A E Smith, Londons.
Second-Lieut E Wilson, Shropshires.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut A W Ducombe, Warwicks.
Lieut L H Pakenham-Walsh, Cheshires.
Major F J Powell, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED MISSING NOW WOUNDED PRINSONER.

Captain W C Gardiner, Norfolks.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut A F Castle, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A L Clark, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G F Turner, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONER.

Lieut W Miller, Rifle Brigade.

INTERNED IN HOLLAND.

Lieut W Biheller, Flying Corps.

FOLLOWING PRISONERS IN GERMANY ARRIVED IN HOLLAND FOR INTERNMENT.

Captain C B Adams, South Staffs.
Captain A E B Anderson, Irish Regiment.
Captain H C S Ashton, Life Guards.
Captain D M Barchard, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain C H E Barnes, Wiltshires.
Captain A W Barton, Leicsters.
Captain E de L Barton, West Surreys.
Major J A D Bell, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut. F H Bevan Special List.
Lieut. J A Bevan, Lancasters.
Captain R A Boger, Engineers.
Captain F A Bowring, East Surreys.
Captain W H Braddell, Dublins.
Lieut W E Bredin, Irish Regiment.
Lieut. M B Burrows, Dragoon Guards.
Captain B Butterworth, Cheshires.
Lieut. C L Campbell, Argylls.
Captain A J Clutterbuck, Dorsets.
Captain N B E Collins, Warwicks.
Captain F M Colville, South Lancs.
Captain J H Courage, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain Hon. E S Crossley, Lancers.
Lieut. T E Davey, Sherwoods.
Captain L A Davies, West Yorks.
Captain E N Drury-Lowe, Sherwoods.
Captain G D Edwards, Sherwoods.
Lieut. B B Falkner, Hussars.
Lieut. G. Firth, Hussars.
Captain J S Fitzgerald, Irish Regiment.
Captain R H Fitzroy, Scots Guards.
Lieut.-Col. J F Forbes, Wiltshires.
Captain A D Frazer, Irish Regiment.
Captain P S Fryer, West Yorks.
Captain E W Gower, Munsters.
Captain E F Grant-Dalton, West Yorks.
Captain L Grant-Dalton, Dorsets.
Major R. A Gray, Irish Fusiliers.
Captain W R C Green, West Surreys.
Captain R Grey, Grenadiers.
Captain C S. Hamilton, Leinsters.
Lieut. I B M Hamilton, Gordons.
Captain C F Hargreaves, East Lancs.
Captain H Harington, West Yorks.
Lieut. E W P Havmen, East Kents.
Capt K S S Henderson, West Yorks.
Capt R E Hindson, Welsh Fus.
Capt J F H Houldworth, Gordons.
Capt L G Humphreys, Service Corps.
Lieut D W Hunterblair, Gordons.
Capt H S Jervis, Munsters.
Capt A T Jousson, Irish Rifles.
Capt J Kelsall, Dorsets.
Capt H S Leverton, Cornwalls.
Capt V S E Lindon, Leinsters.
Capt A C G Luther, York L I.
Lieut F C S. Macky, Dublins.
Lieut R W MacLeod, Field Artillery.
Lieut J H McLoughlin, Irish Regiment.
Lieut C G MacGrath, Irish Regiment.
Lieut G C R Martin, York and Lancs.
Lieut H G Martin, Special List.
Capt R G S May, Sherwoods.
Capt J F Metcalfe, Warwicks.
Capt R A D Mossley, Munsters.
Capt W Neigh Gordons.
Lieut H A Newson, Munsters.
Lieut T Nicholson, Irish Regiment.
Capt T F O'Malley, Munsters.
Lieut K E Palmer, Life Guards.
Lieut J P Pearce, Essex.
Lieut D C D Potts, Service Corps.
Lieut W H Rees, Connaughts.
Lieut A W M Robertson, Gordons.
Capt W W Roche, Connaughts.
Lieut J C Rogerson, Hussarn.
Lieut W Rolle, Highland L I.
Lieut C H Russell, Cornwalls.
Capt C C Scheider, Sherwoods.
Capt J G Smyth-Osbourne, Welsh Fus.
Lieut W L Stewart, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut S H Taylor, York and Lancs.
Lieut A F Thorp, South Lancs.
Lieut A Troops, Sherwoods.
Lieut J T Upton, Hussars.
Capt R C Wells, Engineers.
Capt C H L E West, Dublins.
Capt W H Wilkin, Sherwoods.
Lieut H Willoughby, South Staffs.
Capt D Wise, Munsters.
Lieut L Wodehouse, Welsh Fus.

LAW STUDENTS

Will please note that Munchershaw's Examination Manual of the MAHOMEDAN LAW, is now ready. Price, Rs. 1-8.

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TELEPHONE 1898.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Annual Meeting of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India, Municipal Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Mails for E. African Ex. Force, Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Feb. 28.

Meeting of Bombay Corporation: 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, Mar. 9.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. Registered letters will be accepted up to 3 p.m. and parcels up to 2 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Karleker's Royal Circus, at Mastan Talao, Bellasis Road, 9-30 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co. at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: "Passing Show" Gaiety Theatre at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alahmbra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

By kind permission of their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon C.I., their Band will play a programme to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.) under the direction of Mr. E. A. Barratt.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Rly. Regt. will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Rly. Regt. will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

There will be a meeting of the Board to-day at 4 p.m.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Thirty-Second Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-morrow at 6-15 p.m., (S.T.).

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

Under the auspices of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Prof. Mahadeo Malhar Joshi, of Junagad, will deliver a lecture on "Bharatiya Sanskriti," in the Vidyalaya Hall, to-day, at 7 p.m. (S. T.).

"NATIONAL EDUCATION AND OUR DUTY"

Under the auspices of the Society for the Promotion of National Education, a public lecture will be delivered in Gujarathi, by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, on "National Education and Our Duty," in the Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel, Kalbadevi, at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), to-morrow. Mr. P. K. Telang will preside.

A. E. S'S OLD BOY'S UNION

The fifth annual general meeting of the Union came off on Sunday afternoon when Mr. Desai, took the chair.

The fifth yearly report, among many other things, showed the sound financial condition of the Union. During the year under report the Union has succeeded in raising the amount o its Poor Boys' Fund. The amount to the credit of the Fund being Rs. 463-5-3.

After the reading of the report Messrs. M. R. Jayakar and A. G. Sathye, addressed the meeting. Mr. Jayakar was glad to observe that the Union is flourishing in its work. He noted particularly the spirit of loyalty that made 12 members of the Union give a quick response to the call *"ad arma"* of their Emperor and Motherland, and join the University Company, I.D.F. He exhorted the Old Boys to preserve the traditions of the term *"Old Boys"* which traces its lineage to the hoary antiquity of Oxford and Cambridge, and to work in a spirit of self-sacrifice for the honour of the *"Alma Mater."*

Mr. Sathye hoped to see the Aryan Education Society's High School, raised up to a high standard of instruction and education.

The Chairman then addressed the meeting and thanked the guests.

After a note of thanks to the chair and partaking of refreshments the meeting dispersed.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

An examination of the First Aid Classes, organised by Mr. D. F. Panthaki, under the auspices of the Bombay Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, was conducted by Lieut. K. S. Patel, I.M.S., and Dr. C. C. Merchant, M.B., B.S., and the following candidates are declared to be successful:—

Messrs. M. Khandwala, Solicitor; D. Baleji; H. M. Bhatt; K. C. Damania; M. D. Khandwala; M. D. Kilavala; C. D. Lakhpa; D. H. Mehta; N. L. Mehta; S. F. Mevada; M. C. Patel; R. P. Patel; N. A. Pathak; R. K. Shah; R. C. Sharma; A. V. Sutar; M. J. Thakar; R. T. Desai; N. M. Dalal; N. T. Maniker; I. P. Daftary; M. M. Master; K. S. Mazmudar; A. S. Mehta; N. N. Thaker; B. R. Aloo; N. M. Bamonji; M. S. Cooper; F. H. Daruvala; M. M. Dubash; A. J. Gomes; N. M. Govadia; E. B. Hakim; S. W. Issac; C. S. Ayer; K. D. Kohla; J. N. Kotwal; D. K. Murker; D. O. Pardeshi; T. S. V. Pillay; M. N. Rana; A. G. Venkaswamirao; M. S. Rao; T. N. Saipyani; M. B. Tata; M. M. Adenwala.

A fresh Sanitation Class will commence from Sunday, the 3rd March, 1918, in the Central Hall of the Elphinstone High School, Dhobi Talao. All the above successful candidates and others who intend to join this class are requested to have their names registered with Mr D. F. Panthaki Hon. Class Secretary, 545, Contractor's Building, Girgaum Road, Bombay, No. 4. The course consists of about 8 interesting lectures on the subject and will last for about two months.

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CASES OF DEFAULTING WITNESSES.

There was an adjourned sitting of the First Criminal Sessions at the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Kemp presiding. Notices had been issued against three prosecution witnesses, who had entered into bonds undertaking to be present to give evidence at the last sitting of the Sessions, and had failed to be present, to show cause why their bonds should not be forfeited and they ordered to pay the penal amounts.

The first witness who was called upon to explain his absence was Sub-Inspector Rane.

Mr. Velinkar appeared for the witness and stated that the witness was ill and could not come. He produced a medical certificate to that effect. He further stated that Inspector Barnes who was in charge of the prosecution knew that his client was on the sick list and brought it to the notice of the Counsel for the prosecution just before the trial.

His Lordship: Can he explain why it was not brought to my notice? I was not told of it at the beginning and therefore the case could not be adjourned. It is very unsatisfactory that if the matter was mentioned to Counsel I was not informed of it.

Inspector Barnes was then called.

He said he knew that Sub-Inspector Rane was on the sick list but he did not know whether he would turn up or not.

His Lordship: Why did you not make certain?

Inspector Barnes: I thought it was Sub-Inspector Rane's duty to be present or give information of his absence.

His Lordship said that this was a matter of a misunderstanding in the Police Department with reference to which the Police Commissioner might take action and he ordered a copy of his remarks to be forwarded to that officer, for such departmental action as he might deem necessary. The notice against Sub-Inspector Rane was discharged.

Two other witnesses, Ganu Laku and Moosa Abbas, against whom similar notices had been issued were brought up. The bond passed by the former was forfeited and he was ordered to pay a sum of Rs. 10.

Moosa Abbas, was in jail when the Sessions were sitting. The notice against him was discharged, his Lordship remarking that that was a case to which the attention of the Police Commissioner might be called with reference to the conduct of Inspector O'Brien, the police officer in charge of the case whose duty it was to see that witness was produced from jail or to inform the Court why he had not been brought up.

The Sessions were then dissolved.

CROWN SIDE.

FATHER REFUSED CUSTODY OF CHILD

"A MAN OF VIOLENT TEMPER."

(Before Justice Kajiji.)

In the matter of Banubai, a minor,

Bomonji Jamshedji Polishwalla ... Petitioner.

This was an application under section 491 of the Code of Criminal Procedure by the petitioner praying for the custody of his child Banubai, aged about 7 years, from the custody of his wife Tehmina.

The facts giving rise to the present application were alleged to be these:—The petitioner was married to Tehmina on the 3rd of June, 1906. He had in all three children by her, two daughters, including the minor Banubai, and a son called Jamshed, since deceased. They lived together for some time till 1908 when Tehmina had to leave the petitioner on account of ill-treatment and cruelty. A reconciliation was brought about by mutual friends and they continued to live together till April, 1910. Since that period the wife lived separately from the husband and the minor child Banubai was born some time thereafter in December, 1910. The father now applied for the custody of that child.

WIFE'S ALLEGATIONS OF CRUELTY.

The mother of the child in resisting the application of the petitioner alleged that he was a man of extremely violent temper and disposition. He used to treat her with the utmost brutality, assaulting her with kicks and blows and knocking her about on the least pretext. Being tired of his cruelty she left his house about the end of 1907. A reconciliation was then brought about by mutual friends and on the petitioner undertaking to treat her well, she was induced to go back to him. But the petitioner did not mend his ways. In the beginning of 1910 he assaulted her one day very cruelly and when one of the tenants of the house intervened he ran after the tenant with a knife. His ill-treatment became so unbearable that she had to leave his house and she had to seek the protection of a court of law. The petitioner was convicted and fined Rs. 20 for assaulting her and he was also made to pay Rs. 25 per month for her maintenance. The minor child was born thereafter and the petitioner had never cared for the child nor sent any money for her maintenance. During the last seven years he had never even seen the child. There was no female member of his family living with him and the boy Jamshed's death was due to his neglect and want of proper care. In 1911 he had filed a suit against her in the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court for restitution of conjugal rights, but he withdrew that suit. Since then he tried his best to get his wife back and made every effort to induce her to return to him. Having failed in all these attempts he had applied to the court for the custody of the child, using it as a sort of lever to get back the wife, as she was very much attached to the minor child. She was at present living with her brother and was taking every care of the child, whereas if they child was given in custody of the father there was no one in the house to take care of the child.

The petitioner denied the allegations of cruelty and both sides put in several affidavits in support of their respective contentions.

The Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman appeared for the petitioner in support of the rule.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity appeared for the wife to show cause.

CHILD TO LIVE WITH MOTHER.

His Lordship in the course of his judgment observed that here the question was not between a parent and a stranger, but between a father and a mother. It was proved to his Lordship's satisfaction that the father was a man of violent temper. He had been convicted for assault and was ordered to pay Rs. 25 for his wife's maintenance. That was in 1910; since then the minor was born and the father had not even seen the child since its birth. There was nothing urged against the mother and the child seemed to be very well looked after during the last seven years. The husband had filed a suit in the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court, but had withdrawn that suit for some reason or another; since then he had, it seemed, been trying to get back his wife, and the present application appeared to be merely a sort of lever to get back his wife. Taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case his Lordship was of opinion that it was to the interest of the minor that she should remain with her mother and the rule was accordingly dismissed with costs.

Attorneys for the petitioner:—Messrs. Payne and Co.

Attorneys for the wife:—Messrs. Dastur and Co.

The Lucknow police have effected an important arrest with arms and ammunition probably connected with the recent Ghasyari Mandi murder. The man was arrested after a short pursuit and after some resistance.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

COMMISSION AGENTS' CLAIM.

SUIT DECREED.

(Before Justice Kajiji.)

Balchand Ogarchand, a firm ..... Plaintiffs

v.

Gopikisson Madan Gopal ..... Defendant.

The plaintiffs in this suit claimed from the defendants Rs. 1,396-2-0 being the amount due to them at the foot of a commission agency account.

The facts stated in the plaint were in brief these:—The plaintiffs were commission agents doing business in Bombay, the defendant was a merchant who carried on business at Pipar in Marwar in the name of Madan Gopal Gopikisson. The plaintiffs in Bombay acted as the defendant's commission agents, paid hundies for the defendant and made cash advances to the defendant during the year 1912-13. Rs. 4,061-9-9 became due to the plaintiffs on these transactions. However an oral agreement, subsequently confirmed by the defendant by a letter dated the 17th of November, 1913, was come to between the parties that the account should be settled for Rs. 3,300 payable by instalments. The first instalment of Rs. 500 was duly paid by the defendant, but he had failed to pay any further instalments. The plaintiffs now claimed Rs. 1,396-2 including interest which up to now had become due and payable by the defendant.

DEFENDANT DENIES LIABILITY.

The defendant in his written statement denied that he was a merchant doing business under the name of Madan Gopal Gopikisson as alleged by the plaintiffs or that the plaintiffs had acted as his commission agents or paid hundies for him as alleged. The plaintiffs acted as the defendant's commission agents in respect of one wagering contract in cotton for 100 bales and one "teji-mandi" transaction in cotton in Samvat 1969 both of which transactions were entered into by the defendant in his own name and the result of which was that the defendant made a profit of Rs. 1,043-13-6 in one and a loss of Rs. 295-8 in the other. The defendant denied that the account which the plaintiffs sent him was an account of the plaintiffs' dealings as alleged by them. The defendant said that the account started with a debit balance of Rs. 4,388-4 in respect of the plaintiffs' dealings with the defendant's father in previous years which had nothing to do with the plaintiffs' two transactions above referred to and the plaintiffs had with a view to fasten on the defendant the liability in respect of such previous balance, entered the plaintiffs' said two transactions in that account. The debit balance of Rs. 4,388-4 in the account was the result of gambling and wagering transactions carried on by the defendant's father Madan Gopal with the plaintiffs from 2721.

1901 to 1911 in which latter year he died; and the defendant had nothing whatever to do with this balance. Documents which had come into the defendant's hands clearly showed that his father's transactions were clearly "satta" and "teji-mandi" transactions.

FATHER'S DEBTS.

On receiving this account the defendant wrote to the plaintiffs a letter objecting to their mixing up his father's account with his own personal account and requesting them to open a separate account in his own name. The defendant had not kept a copy of this letter. No reply was sent to this letter, but representatives of the plaintiffs' firm saw him personally and impressed upon him his duty of taking upon himself the liability for his father's debts and at a second interview pursuaded him to sign a letter which they had brought with them ready written and which the defendant accordingly signed, without knowing its contents. This was the letter by which, according to the plaintiffs, the defendant confirmed the oral agreement to pay Rs. 3,300 by instalments as mentioned above.

The defendant contended that this letter was not binding on him and was in any event void and of no effect as the promise it contained to pay the amount due, was without consideration being a promise to pay in respect of the gaming and wagering debts of his father. The defendant admitted to have paid Rs. 500 to the plaintiffs, but said that this payment was in reference to different transaction altogether and denied that it was by way of first instalment under the alleged arrangement as shown in the plaintiffs' account.

Under the circumstances the defendant denied that he was liable to pay to the plaintiffs the amount claimed and submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. Thanawala appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. Taraporewala appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Desai on behalf of the defendant relied upon Act III of 1865 which rendered void all transactions arising out of or collateral to a wagering contract.

Mr. Kanga on behalf of the plaintiffs argued that the present agreement between the parties was compromise of a doubtful claim and as such enforceable without regard to the nature of the original transaction. In the present case the consideration was a forbearance to sue on the original agreement. The question of a wagering transaction therefore did not arise.

ACT III OF 1865.

Replying to Mr. Desai's contention that the agreement fell with Act III of 1865, Mr. Kanga said that that Act was a local Act of the Government of Bombay. As such it did not apply to the High Court and could not override or alter the law as it existed before this Act came into force. According to the charter which created the High Court it was provided that in cases of Hindus all matters of contract and dealing between party and party shall be governed by the Hindu Law where the parties were Hindus. The learned counsel cited authorities to show that according to Hindu Law wagering contracts were valid.

According to clause 44 of the Letters Patent only the Governor-General in Council had the power to alter or annul such provisions and no local Act could override the provisions of the Charter. So far as the High Court was concerned that Act had no application or effect.

AGREEMENT HELD ENFORCEABLE.

His Lordship held that the agreement was enforceable as the compromise of a doubtful claim. This made a consideration on the second point unnecessary, but in view of the arguments addressed and as at present advised his Lordship was of opinion that Act III of 1865 ought not to be applied to a suit on the original side of the High Court where the parties were Hindus. His Lordship therefore passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs with costs.

Attorneys for the defendants:—Messrs. Khanderao, Laud and Mehta.

Attorneys for the defendant:—Messrs.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 26TH OF FEBRUARY, 1918.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

92-18—Dubash & Co., Messrs. Jerup Teja & Co. a firm v. Laldas Lakhmidas.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSES.

505-17—Patell & Ez., Jamshedji Cowasji Jassawalla v. Framroze Manecksji Sethna, M B Chothia.

1256-17—Mirza M & M, Mrs. Cecilia Stapleton v. Rezorkie G Elome Abrahams & anr, Patell & Ez.

1298-17—Bhai K & G, Chimanlal Maganlal Shroff v. Jamnadas Gordhandas, Ragh N & Co.
1310-17—Crawford B & Co., Schroder Smidt & Co. Ltd. v. Harry Oliver Dhymper, Little & Co.
1337-17—Mulla & M, Messrs Meghji Parmanand a firm v. Esseji Abbhas & ors.
1364-17—Motichand & D, Chhotalal Manmohandas a firm v. Dharamsi Ratansi a firm, Soondardas & Co.
1430-17—Captain & V, Lakhamsey Khetsey v. Pitamber Ladha, Pandia & Co.
1452-17—Mulji & Th, Nathmal Gambhirmal a firm v. Manmal Hindumal & ors, Captain & V.
32-18—Malvi M R & Co., Messrs Nanu Monji a firm v. Deosey Tokersey & ors, Captain & V.
71-18—Purnanand & Co., Gordhandas Purshotamdas & ors v. Abbachand Govindji a firm & ors.
109-18—Motichand & D, Hindorji Bhagwanji a firm v. Chamnaji Khubaji a firm.
159-18—Surajmal & Co., Khimji Hirji Kayani v. Lakhamsey Khetsey a firm, Captain & V.
160-18—N C Dalal, Dayabhai Panachand v. Mahanlal Chhaganlal, Sham M & H.
164-18—Little & Co., Robert Marshall v. Kadarbhoy Nathubhoy a firm.
174-18—Little & Co., Robert Marshall v. Kurbanhusein Shaik Abdul Hakim, Rayne & Co.
186-18—Vachha & Co., Shavakshaw X Davar v. Messrs Haji Bandealli Ramji & Co. a firm.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

185-17—Daph F & D, Ramkrishna Mahadev Chonkar v. Gopinath Dinanath Padhye & ors, Hiralal & Co., Pandya & Co., Against 1st and 2nd Defts only.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS ON COMMRS. SEPERATE REPORT.

438-16—Captain & V, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Kazi Shariff Mahomed Saby Londay, Payne & Co.

AFTER THE INSOLVENCY COURT WORK IS OVER.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

906-17—Ardeshir H D & Co., Messrs Vadilal & Co. a firm v. Messrs J F Shroff & Co. a firm, Unwalla P and P.
1103-17—Unwalla P & P, Cawasji Pallonji Mistry v. Messrs Gilman & Co. a firm, Payne and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

Special Case. 1213-17—Crawford B & Co., Peter William Monie Munl. Comnr. v. The Revd. Robert Scott, Mirza M & M.
811-17—Dastur and Co., Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy v. Ismailbhoy Pirbhoy Damji, Little & Co.
740-17—Tyabjee D and Co. Bai Mani widow v. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and ors, Ardeshir H D & Co., Mulla and M.
1220-16—Bhaishanker K & G, Lalchand Jusodanandan & Co. a firm v. Purshotam Vishram Mowji & anr, Jamsetji R & D.
754-17—Kanga & S, Rehmatbai widow v Bhimji Jairaj Makanji, Madhowji K & Ch.
1266-16—Rustomji & G, Rewabai widow v. Ghellabhai Dayaram and ors, Tyabji D and Co.
1355-16—Rustomji & G, Parwatibai widow v. Ghellabhai Dayaram and ors, Tyabji D & Co.

BEFORE THE ACTING PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE.

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM.

P P No. 19-17—In person, Bhanji Lalji & ors v. Laxuman Venkuji (Balaji), Judah & Solomon. Part heard, 22-2-18.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY, IN INSOLVENCY.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 26TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1918.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

AFTER THE DISPOSAL OF SUIT NO. 438-16 RENEWED APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE UNDER SECTION 42.

367-14—N C Dalal, Talakchand Javerchand Sha v. Messrs Gordhandas Khatao Crs No. 6B, Payne and Co., Part Heard, 25-2-18.

THE SURAT COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You seem to be taking some interest in the promotion of the Surat College. It is certainly gratifying to know that the organizers are receiving handsome subscriptions. But there seems to be a great misapprehension in the minds of many with regard to the way in which the organizers of the Surat College are carrying on their work. This was confirmed by the conflicting reports in some of the Bombay dailies of a meeting in Surat during January last, in connection with the movement. The answer to the question put at the meeting for information about the appointment of professors, etc., had a bureaucratic tinge. It is doubtful how far most of the gentlemen who are going to serve on the staff of the College, are qualified for their work. They are expected to be volunteers, that is, they will be paid a subsistence allowance only. It is a question whether some of them deserve even Rs. 125 per mensem, which is to be the allowance of a volunteer. One does not understand how Prof. Wagia, who is going to be the head of the institution, allows this.

Is Gujerat so lacking in public spirit that the Society cannot get really capable men as volunteers for the College? Or, is there anything in the ways of the Society which prevents such men from offering themselves for service? Is it not a pity that when, besides the Fergusson College, Poona, can boast of another flourishing institution of its type, Gujerat is not yet ready with one? The new second great college at Poona has very able men on its staff. One of them already holds an English degree, and they have sent another, Mr. N. M. Shah, a brilliant Gujerati graduate, of our University to England.

I earnestly request the subscribers of the Society to investigate into its working, and the University to satisfy themselves of the efficiency of the staff before they give them final sanction. I also request the organizers of the College to give at once due publicity to all their movements regarding the College and try to remove any misunderstanding in the minds of the public, especially by recruiting better men for the staff than they have at present.—Yours, etc.,

SACRIFICE.

Bombay, Feb. 22.

SUIT AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Feb. 25.

Mr. Ali Akbar Hasanally, barrister at law, of Hyderabad, has filed a suit in the Hyderabad District Court against Police Inspector Capper and Sub-Inspector Ferozechand, both of the Hyderabad Town Police, claiming Rs. 1,000 damages from each for filing an alleged false case against him which was thrown out by the city magistrate of Hyderabad after preliminary enquiry.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

RIGHT OF THIRD PARTY TO SUE ON CONTRACT.

BASILIA MARIA COELEO E LOBO v. THE ASSOCIACIO GOANESE DE MUTUO ANXILIO LTD.

One Antonio Coelho was a member of the defendant Company, which is a mutual benefit society of the Goan community, having its head office in Bombay. Antonio died at Calcutta in September 1913, leaving him surviving a widow and a married daughter by the predeceased wife. At the date of his death, a sum of Rs. 1,200 was payable by the defendant company under the rules of the Association and the same was paid by the Secretary to J. S. Cotta, Administrator of the estate of the deceased. The plaintiff in the present suit contended that the said sum of Rs. 1,200 formed no part of the estate of the deceased and that she was entitled to the same in her own right, under Rule 38 of the Association and consequently the defendant company were not discharged from their obligation by payment to the administrator. Defendants denied the right of the plaintiff to sue for the amount and further maintained that the payment to the administrator was a complete discharge of their liability and that in any case the plaintiff was estopped from impeaching the validity of the payment as the same was made with her knowledge and acquiescence.

His Honour the Fifth Judge in dismissing the suit delivered the following judgment:—

JUDGMENT.

One A. V. Coelho was a member of the Defendant Association and in consideration of certain premia paid by him the defendants agreed after his death to pay a certain sum of money as provided by the rules of the Association. The said Coelho died intestate leaving a widow and a married daughter. They gave a Power of Attorney to one Mr. Colta authorising him to take out Letters of Administration to the Estate of the deceased on their behalf either jointly or severally and to do all things necessary and incidental thereto. This means that both consented that the Letters may be taken out in their joint names or in the name of either of them and they consented to ratify all acts done by Colta as their Attorney in such Letters of Administration. Colta applied for Letters on behalf of the widow alone and in the Schedule of Assets he has included the present debt due by the Defendant Association. After obtaining Letters of Administration Colta on the strength thereof recovered the amount from the Defendant Company and has accounted for it in the final accounts submitted by him in the High Court. The daughter (plaintiff) has filed this suit against the Association to recover the said amount saying it is due to her personally under Rule 38 of the Association Rules and alleging that the payment made to Colta does not discharge the Association and does not bind her. The principal defences which the Court tried were (1) that under Rule 38 the plaintiff was not personally entitled to this amount (2) payment to Colta under the Letters of Administration was a complete discharge and was really a payment to plaintiff and under any circumstances the plaintiff having ratified this act she was estopped by her conduct from claiming this amount; (3) that plaintiff had no right to sue the defendants for this amount.

CONSTRUCTION OF RULE.

(1) As regards the first question Rule 38 is very clear. It mentions the different groups that are to be entitled to this amount and shows clearly that in the absence of the existence of all the members of one group those in the next group come in. Mr. Suntoke for the defendants argued that it was not necessary that all the members in one group must exist and that so long as even one member of a particular group exists he takes in preference to those in the next group. I cannot accept this argument because, suppose, one group provides that the widow and children take the amount, then according to Mr. Suntoke's argument if there are no children the widow alone takes the whole but we find that the case of a widow taking alone is provided for in another group. This shows that before one can claim this money under a particular class he must show that all the members mentioned in that class are in existence. It is therefore clear that when the deceased has left only a widow and a married daughter the latter takes in preference to the widow or the Administrators of the deceased.

PLEA OF ESTOPPEL.

(2) Supposing the plaintiff is entitled as I find to this amount the next question is whether she is not estopped by her conduct from claiming this amount and whether assuming that the defendants have paid the amount to Colta she has not recognised that as a good payment. As mentioned above Colta applied for Letters of Administration and there is no doubt that as such he has received this amount from the defendants. Had matters rested here there might have been some doubt whether the defendants would be discharged or whether this payment would be binding on plaintiff. But it seems that after the letters of administration were taken the plaintiff knowing that this amount has been mentioned therein as an asset due to the Estate of the deceased really consents to its being treated as such and actually gives directions to Colta as to what he was to do with it when he receives it from the defendants as is clear from her letter of 1st June 1914. The defendants have after this paid the amount to Colta and taken his receipt. It would not be equitable after this to allow the plaintiff to say that the payment made under these circumstances is not binding on her and does not discharge the defendants as against her. If Colta has not acted according to her directions that is a question between her and Colta but the defendant Company cannot be asked to pay the amount a second time.

RIGHT OF THIRD PARTY.

(3) Supposing the plaintiff has a right to claim this amount the next question is whether she could enforce this claim by a suit against the defendants. It is true that the rules of the Association form a contract between the defendants and he deceased but has the plaintiff who is not a party to the contract any right to use on it or enforce it by a suit? There is no doubt that there is no privity of contract between plaintiff and defendants. Under the English law of contract it is necessary that the consideration must move from the plaintiff but under the Indian contract Act this is not necessary and a party to a contract can enforce it though the consideration moves from a third party but here the difference between the English and Indian Law on this subject really ends. It may be taken now as an established principle of English law that a third party cannot sue on a contract though made for his benefit and purports to give him the right to sue. (See Halsbury's Laws of England Volume VII page 342) but Indian Courts have introduced certain qualification in this rigid principle of law. The law on this subject is well summarised in Pollock and Mulla's Indian Contract Act at page 19 where it is stated that where a contract between A & B is intended to secure a benefit to C as a cestuique trust C may sue to enforce this trust. The same principle is applied by Courts in India to cases where a provision is made for the maintenance of the female members of a Hindu family on partition between the male members because as was said in Rukmabai vs. Govind 6 Bom. L. R. 421, the plaintiffs though not parties to the contract possessed an actual beneficial right which placed them in the position of cestuique trustent under the contract. The cases show that where property has actually been charged or set apart for payment to a third party the latter may sue to enforce it or more properly speaking where a trust is actually created in favour of a relative who has then a vested indefensible interest in that property the beneficiary can sue to enforce it. (See also I. L. R. 37 Cal. at p. 455). Is there any thing like a trust created in the present case? Under rule 38 the deceased had a right upto the time of his death to assign it to any one he liked or to give it away by a Will to any one so that no one had a vested interest in this amount at the time the contract was made and the interest of the plaintiff comes into existence for the first time when the deceased died without disposing of this amount and without leaving behind him certain persons who would be entitled to claim this amount in preference to the plaintiff. The deceased had not created any trust in her favour and the only effect of this Rule No. 38 as far as I can see is that if the deceased had not disposed of this property in his life-time by an assignment or by a will it would after his death go to the persons mentioned in that rule instead of to the heirs according to law. It is like a bequest made by the deceased not by a will but by a separate contract which is binding on his administrator and which the latter would be bound to carry out. There is no trust or quasi trust created here and the plaintiff cannot enforce it by a suit. I therefore find that under Rule 38 of the Association Rules though plaintiff would be entitled to this amount in preference to the widow, she estopped from saying that the payment to Colta is not binding on her and that under any circumstances she has no right to file this suit against the defendants. The suit is dismissed.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

ENGINEER IN CUSTODY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Inspector Kilcoin of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Lambert Wellesley Nasse, an engineer, with criminal breach of trust as a public servant, falsification of accounts for the purpose of cheating and with cheating.

Inspector Kilcoin deposed to his having arrested the accused on receiving a telegram from the Superintendent of Police, Tavoy, Burmah, and said he had also received a telegram from the father of the accused, and traced another telegram which the accused had received from his father. These telegrams, he added, raised certain suspicions and he wanted time to trace the accused's antecedents in Bombay.

The Magistrate asked the accused if he would like to stay on in Bombay for the present or be sent at once to Burmah.

The accused said he would like to continue to remain in Bombay.

The Magistrate accordingly remanded the accused to Police custody till the 9th March.

3 MONTHS FOR RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Sub-Inspector S. P. Patil charged Sakharam Hariba, a mill-hand, with receiving and retaining gold ornaments valued at Rs. 600 belonging to Mulchand Jetha, a shroff, which were looted at De Lisle Road on the 25th January last. Superintendent Jones conducted the prosecution. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

One Raghu Arjun, a mill-hand was charged with receiving and retaining clothes, stolen property, valued at Rs. 15. He was convicted and fined Rs. 15.

SENTENCED FOR STEALING FLOWERS

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Deputy Inspector Kent charged Bhikaji Raghoo, a "malee," with theft of flowers (snap dragons and pinks) valued at annas four from the garden of Mr. Meyer Nissim at Cuffe Parade on Sunday morning.

Mr. Deshpande defended the accused.

Mr. A. M. Tod residing at Cuffe Parade, said he and others had been missing flowers from their gardens constantly of late and while he was talking to Mr. Murad on the morning in question a Parsi came up to him and pleaded for mercy on behalf of the accused.

Mr. Meyer Nissim said snap dragons were, as far as he knew, grown at Cuffe Parade only in his garden and he had of late missed flowers and plants a number of times.

The accused pleaded not guilty, alleging it was a false charge brought against him by Mr Nissim's "malee," Vithoo Vishnoo, who had a grudge against him and who had deposed that he had caught him in the act of stealing the flowers.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment.

OPIUM PROSECUTIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Chief Excise Inspector Shariar Talyarkhan, charged Ah Sing, a Chinaman, with possessing 3½ "tolas" of opium, Shulam Wong, a Chinaman, with possessing two "tolas," Subzali Abdulla, a "fakir" with possessing 39 "tolas" and Mirza Ahmed Hosein Mirza Fazil Hosein, a silk merchant, with possessing 1 5/8 "tolas," of opium without a license or permit.

The accused were convicted. The first accused, who had 3½ "tolas" of opium in his possession, was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 5; the second, who had two "tolas," to a fine of Rs. 7, the third, who had 39 "tolas," to one month's rigorous imprisonment and the fourth, who had 1 5/8 "tolas," to a fine of Rs. 5, in default to seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

Sub-Inspector Dadaram charged Narayan Luxmon, a lad, with possessing seven "tolas" of opium without a license, Sheik Ahmed Sheik Ali 5½ "tolas" and Raja Hosein 59 "tolas." The accused were convicted. The first accused was given four stripes, the second sentenced to a fine of Rs. 5, in default to seven days' rigorous imprisonment, and the third accused to a fine of Rs. 75, in default to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE VACCINATION PERIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A timely note of warning is published in the London "Healthy Life" concerning the dangers of disease being inflicted upon children and adults by vaccination to which permit me to direct the attention of the readers:—

"Owing to the investigations of Prof. Wassermann and others, every medical man is now able quickly to diagnose cases of suspected syphilis. A minute quantity of the patient's blood, or an exudate from any affected part, is subjected to the Wassermann test. If the result is a *positive* reaction, the patient may safely be said to have the syphilis poison in his system; if *negative*, no syphilis.

"The Wassermann certificate reproduced here shows the result of applying the Wassermann test to a large tube of calf lymph as supplied for vaccination purposes by a reliable maker and marked "exudate." This was sent by a qualified medical man to the Wassermann Institute. *The result was a strong positive reaction.*

"In other words the 'pure calf lymph' used for vaccinating both infants and adults as a preventive against small-pox, introduces a poison into the system which is indistinguishable from the poison which is responsible for producing the terrible venereal disease known as syphilis.

"The Wassermann test, therefore, supplies a striking confirmation of the contention of independent observers that the cattle disease known as cowpox (from which calf lymph is derived) is traceable to infection from syphylistic sores on the hands of milkers.

"The late Sir J. Hutchinson in his *Archives of surgery* (Jan. 1890) gave evidence pointing in the same direction. He wrote:—'The final supposition is that it is possible for vaccination, independently of any syphilis, whether planted or hereditary, to evoke symptoms which have hitherto been regarded as peculiar to the latter malady.'

"Dr. Deane, an American physician of good standing, asks, in the *crime of vaccination* p. 23:—'Why will the Wassermann and Noguchi tests show 'positive' in persons recently vaccinated who have never contracted syphilis nor inherited it?' Dr. Deane brought together abundant evidence pointing to the conclusion that cowpox vaccination has a similar series of sequeloe or eventual after results as syphilis.

"In the face of such evidence, which, even on the most cautious estimate, is sufficient to give rise to the deepest misgivings, is it possible for vaccination to continue to receive the support of thinking people and of the more independent and courageous members of the medical profession?—Yours, etc.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, February 26, 1918.

IDEAS AT WAR. II.

In the preceding article we showed how the authors of the first volume in "Making of the Future" series trace the evolution of the mechanical age which, we all hope, will end with the war. Their examination of its mental aspects is at once vivid and instructive. "The tendency of the age," they say, "is to treat the habitable globe in such measure as it becomes accessible, as so much booty to be captured. The dominant attitude of mind is yet that which regards at least the great majority of human beings as instruments of production; and, while it is concerned for physical well-being, scarcely considers the question of the harmony of the soul of the labourer, be he Indian peasant or Welsh miner, as a question which need concern practical politics." They maintain that our modern age, unqualled in mechanical, imperial and financial manifestations, shows an excess of masculinity which involves obviously the neglect of the corresponding feminine characteristics of working in a more direct and less specialised manner, of spending more care upon the beautifying of the home, more thought upon the home country, and less upon the acquisition and exploitation of distant possessions; statistics, imports and exports, taxes and party politics, are thought of more than human life, its health and happiness, or children and their future. It will be apparent to any student of the human relations characteristic of the age that the motive which organisers have relied upon is fear and habit founded upon fear, and "that the financial system has created a body of irresponsible owners exempt from all discipline, but determining the task of those who work, by the whims of their expenditure." Edward Carpenter speaks also of the same evil. "The outer life of Society to-day is," he says, "animated first and foremost by Fear." From the wretched wage-slave to the big commercial man over all the great mass of people, "the same demon spreads its dusky wings. Feverish anxiety is the keynote of their lives." After surveying the materials, available after war, of reconstruction the authors infer that, if all the factors in the production of wealth are taken together there is no reason for anticipating that their net efficiency will be impaired to anything like the extent which so many dread. The increased respect for German efficiency in scientific and tehcnical knowledge, the quickening of voluntary organisations, the recognisation by the Government of the importance of the mobilisation of science and invention and their appeal to the expert agriculturist,—all these denote the beginning of the attempts towards reconstruction. The authors insist that as childhood is the first condition of an efficient and healthy life we should begin with the study of childhood and effective natural education. "Natural play," they urge, "which is natural education, is always related to adult activity. The true elementary school is 'helping mother,' the true secondary school 'helping father.'" They proceed to observe that the vast European conflict of great States has for the time being eclipsed the hardly less significant struggle of cities. They turn through earlier records for the clearer elucidation of centralising politics and powers as they have worked in and upon cities through cities. They perceive that Hellas alone had the supreme merit of creating the ideal of free cities "of infusing these with mutual respect for their political independence, their intellectual and artistic individuality," and of uniting them by many ties not only of commercial interchange but of political equality, and, above all, by ties of culture. The prime condition therefore of the renewal of true cities is, "the abatement of great centralising capitals, the increase of that decentralising process, that regional revival and renewal which even France herself, though restrained by the constant menace of Prussia, has been for the past generation increasingly preparing for and realising."

To sum up, we are asked to look for leadership in three great social efforts—Eutechnic, Geotechnic and Neotechnic. The authors suggest that the great deficiency of the mechanical age in regard to its sacrifice of life to things should be remedied by making it Eutechnic; that is to say, that physical health must not only receive greater attention than the possession of commodities endowed with exchange value, but that it should also be regarded as important and valuable mainly as a condition of the inner life of the soul. The humanization of elementary education, therefore, is regarded as the first step towards the attainment of that ideal. "The average woman teacher is," the authors believe, "better than the Code which is imposed upon her and superior to the red-tape which entangles her hands." What is necessary is a little aiding, a little organising and a little more freedom. Secondly, the present age being Imperialistic, they suggest that the new age should aim at being Geotechnic, that is, it should regard the world "not as something to be administered and exploited but as something to be cared for, as the gardener converts a waste patch into an oasis of beauty and fertility." Geotechnic has its rural and urban side. "The principle of it is that the country dweller should survey his hill-side or his valley or the section of plain on which he lives, that he should consider the actual advantages and beauties and set to work to preserve them; and its possible improvements, and set to work to achieve them." "For the citizen it means that he should survey his city and town-plan to secure that its new growth shall give a maximum of health and convenience." There ought to be, moreover, the idea of city design added to the idea of town-plan, which should effectively appeal to the sense of beauty, the feelings of a common life and the promoting of noble aspirations. Lastly, the new age must tend to be Neotechnic instead of financial; so that the desire for unearned and irresponsible wealth should be replaced by "the invitation to practice the finer arts of craftsmanship, the craftsmanship that utilises the most delicate and accurate tools and does not despise the aid of automatic machinery."

In conclusion, the authors emphasise the significance of the beginning of the new recognition to the possibilities and latences of the endeavour of youth "which the recent peace—of mechanical manufacturers, of business percentages and profiteers, of futile Politicians and paper administrators, with sleek diplomatists and booted and helmeted tyrants above all—can no longer satisfy; any more than can its corresponding 'Prosperity' of huxters and potmen, of bridge players and Cookists, of upholsterers and upholstered." "Youth is not," they urge, "the mere jumbled waste-basket for dead educations, whether physical or mental..... With the dull myth of the 'average mind' we have done; for the realised psychological truth is that adolescence is thrilling with genius—genius moral and intellectual, genius creative and constructive." By a singular coincidence Bertrand Russell also concludes his theme of Social Reconstruction in a more or less similar way. "Let us come out of this death," he says, "for it is we who are dead, not the young men who have died through our fear of life. Their very ghosts have more life than we: they hold us up for ever to the shame and obloquy of all the ages to come. Out of their ghosts must come life, and it is we whom they must vivify."

THE VOICE OF THE MASSES.

In the Recollections of Lord Morley there is a lively story of an interview which the Hon. Mr. Lyon (of Eastern Bengal fame) had with the Secretary of State when the pet contention of the bureucracy that they, and not educated Indians, represent the masses, was raised as an issue of personal controversy. Mr. Lyon began with the orthodox cant about a "microscopic minority," and Lord Morley set to expose the historical emptiness inherent in that pretence, saying in the end "Don't suppose that it was the people of England who wanted to cut off the head of King Charles or the people of France who wanted to behead Louis XVI." "From this," says Mr. Lyon, "Lord Morley drew a powerful analogy that real revolution in any country in the world had been effected by strong, vigorous, energetic advanced parties before they had persuaded the people as a whole to rally to them." It is an old issue in India between the bureaucracy and the leaders of the people as to who represents the interests of the masses. Every novice in the Civil Service is articled to the belief that he represents the masses and with a pertinacity aglow with the instinct of self-preservation, they vociferously claim knowledge of the people and proclaim unmixed interest in their behalf. To lend colour to the theory that conserved to them undivided power, they declare that in the nature of things no reliable leader could possibly be who commands credit with the people, afflicted as they were with caste prejudices and social inequalities. To-day the fiction has been further garnished with the allegation that not only do the educated classes not represent the masses, but that in pleading for reforms they are bound together in a nefarious conspiracy to obtain power and exploit the masses. A Brahminical conspiracy seems to be the most prevalent and negotiable theory, the Brahmin being peculiarly susceptible of being exhibited as the immemorial tyrant. It has often occurred to us why it does not strike the reactionaries to elaborate an explanation of affairs which is less clumsy and more colourably in consonance with facts. The idea of Brahmins, most of them vakils, thirsting to grind down the masses, is firstly too simple to be true. Look at the array of those who lead the claim for reforms, and is it not childish to be loquacious about those who are not Brahmins consenting to bear the heel of their tyranny? The idea is too vapid and vulgar to explain the unanimity of complex elements and it would have been polemical astuteness for the reactionaries to stick to the previous argument, negative and austere, that the educated classes do not represent the masses and therefore ought not to be heard.

The difficulty for the bureaucrat, who periodically becomes articulate with the principle of freedom and consent, is that entirely on his own merits he knows he does not represent the people either. He is gazetted into office and there he is. "The House of Lords," said Mr. Birrell, "represents nobody but themselves, and enjoys the fullest confidence of their constituents." That is precisely the position of the bureaucracy in India. The bureaucrat during his brief charge and sometimes after pension, claims to represent the people and guard them from the tyranny of their own countrymen; he is at any rate sure that the educated classes have nothing to do with them and would be obliged if left undisturbed. Now there are three main reasons militating against this pernicious idea of official trusteeship. In the first place, as Lord Morley indicated, in every reform or revolution (by the way it is nonsense to confuse revolution and anarchy), it is the *intelligentzia* or the enlightened leaders of the people who do represent the people and fight for common rights. The Englishman who knows his history and who has not mislaid his knowledge when in India, cannot get away from the fact that it is the few who can formally claim redress and work for general reforms. It is a delusion to play with the doctrine that a minority, because they are a minority, are not competent to urge reforms for the sake of their country. Those who cavil at the numercial disproportion of leaders, had better re-interpret their English traditions and curse Runnymeade and Marston Moor, and Pitt's ministries down to the present Parliament, which rests ultimately on an electorate composed only of one-sixth of the British population. The *intelligentzia* always lead and it is meaningless, as Mr. Lyon was persuaded, to sneer at the educated classes in India, because they are numerically small. There is a double wrong in this, because the responsibility for that paltry record of education during the British connection is not theirs. Secondly, recent experience has dispelled an ancient prejudice, proving that even villagers have a deep, if unparaded, interest in the interests of their country. This is a fact which can be verified first-hand by those to whom the "lower classes" can reveal themselves without reserve. People who confuse ignorance with illiteracy and mistake educafion for good sense, would be surprised at the live interest and readiness for association with educated leaders that exist out in the villages. They have no professional interest in politics, it is true; in all countries only the minority has that. But they have the good sense to perceive the broad issues that strengthen or destroy their security, their self-respect, their prospects and the future of their children. The gulf of dread formerly premised as existing between the literate and the illiterate is narrowing rapidly. We invite sceptics to approach villagers as a test case and put before them, through people in whom they can confide without reserve, the essential issues about the war, Indian emigration, compulsory education, revival of home industries or, even the indigenous recruitment of public services.

Lastly, the genuine test, popular now, of experience in the last few decades would prove who has really stood by the inarticulate masses. The task is too heavy for present argument, but we would suggest that those who are not clear about the contribution of the educated classes in the public life and legislation of their country for the sake of the masses, would do well to study its brief and well-told history given in the Note justifying and supplementing the Reform Scheme submitted by Sir Dinshaw Wacha and nine others. The apathy and procrastination about agricultural relief, famine work, currency policy, education, poverty and indebtedness are detailed and lie strewn across the trail of bureaucratic rule. The work of the educated can stand on the same empirical test. "We may," said Sir Narayan Chandavarkar recently,

> "without fear of the result in favour of the educated classes, invite one test which is a sure test on this question. If we take the history of the administration from 1858 down to now, with special reference to the amelioration of the agriculturists who form 75 per cent of the people of India, we shall incontestably find that measures advocated in their interests by the educated Indians through their newspapers and public associations and at public meetings had been strenuously opposed as chimerical by the British officials in India for a long time and were ultimately more or less adopted under the stress of circumstances. It is the view of the Indian educated classes regarding the ryot's lot which, generally speaking, has, after more or less painful experience, to some extent, won; and the official view has yielded in the end."

The indictment could be proved to the hilt. Who represent the people? The bureaucracy or their educated countrymen?

Notes of the Day.

A Needed Warning.

Lord Milner's speech on war aims at Plymouth contains a two-fold warning. It is in the first place a warning to those who are playing at peace without realising the danger such a course involves to the cause for which the war is being waged. He rightly emphasised the futility of side-talk about the details of peace negotiations when the German military party is again more firmly in the saddle and when we are fighting for the very existence of the free nations of Western Europe. It is not now, thanks to the Russian defection as Lord Milner says, "a question of destroying Prussian militarism, but whether Prussianism will destroy us, sweeping away everything which freedom-loving nations have striven for centuries to attain." These are grave words and they afford us a measure of the immense and unprecedented sacrifices which, as the Premier said the other day, the Allies have still to undergo before their cause is vindicated.

The Struggle Ahead.

Lord Milner also foreshadowed greater efforts and much greater hardships in the immediate future, and appealed for more perfect co-ordination of effort by all Allies, the suppression of domestic discord and the concentration of efforts of men and women of all classes and parties upon the supreme object of national salvation. The co-ordination of military efforts has fortunately been secured by strengthening the power of the Versailles Council making it the sword-arm of all the Allies. The harmony of domestic relations and the concentration of efforts, too, we trust will not be wanting, the more it is realised that the righteousness of a cause is not a sufficient guarantee of its triumph. The people in all the Allied countries owe it to those thousands of fellow-beings who will sacrifice their lives in the awful carnage that is ahead of us as well as to the thousands who have already sacrificed their lives to see that they do not endanger or discredit the cause by any display of pettiness or disharmony.

A Knower of India!

One of the self-constituted teachers of the British public in regard to India,—the type has been shoving itself to the front with organised virulence in recent weeks,—perpetrated the following effusion in the congenial columns of the "Saturday Review" in mail week:

> "The present Imperial Government in London has shown extremely bad taste and dense ignorance in appointing a Jew as Secretary of State for India. Anyone with the slightest knowledge of India knows that the lowest caste Indian looks on the Jews with contempt. What can they think of a Government which appoints a Jew to the office of Secretary of State?"

"An Atrocious Lie."

"A more atrocious lie than this," says the 'Bengalee,' "could not be conceived," and our contemporary proceeds:

> "History shows how the Jew has been uniformly regarded for ages in the West but we accept him as an Asiatic and a brother. So unmitigated was the contempt for Jews in England and abroad in Europe, that the Prince of British dramatists was constrained to ask, "hath not a Jew eyes, hands, organs and dimensions?" If the "lowest caste Indians" think disparagingly of the Imperial Government for appointing a Jew to the office of Secretary of State, what can they think of the British nation that accepts a Jew as the Mediator and the Saviour of humanity! But it is a grotesque invention, to discredit the Secretary of State in the eyes of the world, a gross and perverted lie, which we strongly and emphatically repudiate, for no other Secretary of State has ever been so highly popular with all classes of Indians as Mr. Montagu."

"The Religion of the Trenches."

Dr. John Kelman, who recently visited the Front in France and Italy, speaking in Edinburgh in mail week, said that the men at the Front would in future be more ready to fight for principles and ideals than ever before. Touching on the passing phase of religion in the trenches, he referred to the absolutely universal fatalism at the Front, and said that out of his own experience of being under shell fire he knew that this fatalistic feeling arose from a sense of relief that life and death were not now in the man's own hands. His future was taken out of his own care, and he felt that it was but a step from this to be able to say, "I believe in God the Father Almighty." Dr. Kelman also referred to the wonderful loyalty which men showed toward their pals, and illustrated most tellingly the remarkable sacrifices that they were willing to make for one another.

LORD WILLINGDON IMPROVING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 25.

To-day's Government House bulletin states:—

H. E. Lord Willingdon still continues to make good progress.

HON. SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

APPOINTED EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEMBER.

The following Press communiqué has been issued:—

His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has approved of the appointment of the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Kt. C.I.E., to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay in succession to the Hon. Sir Mahadev Bhasker Chaubal, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., whose term of office expires on March 1st 1918.

"SELF-DETERMINATION!"

The London correspondent of the "Hindu" writes:—

As we have long known, the British position in India is very differently estimated abroad as compared with the view of most Englishmen. All this talk about the self-determination of nationalities reads very curiously to foreigners who know that our practice scarcely corresponds with our precept. Here is M. Trotsky, for example, reminding us of realities in a remark he made to a "Daily News" correspondent the other day. Speaking half jocularly he said: "If we Russians were really logical we would declare war on England now for the sake of India, Egypt, and Ireland." The correspondent protested that we made nothing out of India. "Then," replied the Bolshevik spokesman, "give up being so altruistic. You English are the most Chauvinist Nation on earth without knowing it!"

What the Germans think about it, is seen in some opinions published by various members of the Reichstag in the *Vossische Zeitung*. The leader of the Progressives, Herr Fischbeek, asks: "Is Britain ready to give India the right of self-determination which she says she wishes for Arabia, Armenia, and the German Colonies?" The Socialist, Herr Scheidemann, puts the same question about Egypt and Ireland. The Conservative leader, Count Westarp, goes to the length of suggesting that all British troops should be withdrawn from India while the people are voting upon the question of their self-determination.—"The Commonweal."

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency attended the Committee Meeting of the Queen Mary Technical School on Monday afternoon.

H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior has very kindly given Lady Willingdon 30,000 cigarettes for the sick and wounded officers in Mesopotamia.

The Chief of Jath has very kindly given a motor car to the Queen Mary Technical School.

ARTILLERY DUELS ON WHOLE FRENCH FRONT.

BRITISH CAPTURE JERICHO.

GERMAN NEGOTIATIONS WITH ROUMANIA.

FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

LIVELY ARTILLERY DUELS ON WHOLE FRONT.

STATEMENT ON ENEMY PREPARATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 25.

A French communiqué says there were lively artillery duels on the whole front, especially in the regions of the forest of Pinon, Chevreux, Californie, Butte-du-Mesnil, Hartmannsweiler and Ladoller. There was no infantry work.

A French semi-official statement says, although reciprocal raiding is increasing denoting that preparations for the offensive are becoming more marked and artillery duelling has also increased, nothing yet indicates that the enemy is on the point of launching the offensive.

FRENCH DETACHMENT PENETRATE TO PONTDASPACH.

GERMAN ORGANISATIONS DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 25.

A French communiqué says there was fairly great cannonading in the regions of Vauxaillon, Chevignon and Butte-du-Mesnil and on the left of the Meuse. Our detachments in upper Alsace valiantly penetrated to Pontdaspach and in the region north-west of Pachelebas where they destroyed the German organisations, set fire to several dugouts, inflicted loses on the enemy and brought back prisoners.

RAIDERS REPULSED NEAR BROODSEINDE.

HOSTILE FIRING IN PASSCHENDAELE SECTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 25.

A British communique says we repulsed raiders in the neighbourhood of Broodseinde.

There was hostile artillery firing in the Passchendaele sector.

ENEMY RAID ON BRITISH POSTS.

BELGIANS REPULSE ATTACK IN MERCKEM SECTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 25.

A British communiqué says a large enemy party raided our posts in the neighbourhood of the Ypres-Roulers railway and a few of our men are missing.

The Belgians repulsed an attempted raid in the Merckem sector.

FRENCH DIRIGIBLE COLLIDES WITH A CLIFF.

COMMANDER AND ONE OF CREW KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 22.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 25.

The "Temps" says a French dirigible was scouting near Havre on the 20th instant, when it accidentally collided with a cliff. Bombs exploded and wounded a number of civilians and the commander and one of the crew were killed. The dirigible was destroyed.

NAVY ESTIMATES.

PROVISION FOR 450,000 MEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 25.

The Navy estimates provide for 450,000 men.

THE SILVER MARKET.

INDIAN HOLDING REPORTED TO BE LOWEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 25.

Messrs. Montagu's report says:—The market is dull and there has been a slight further fall in price. The Shanghai exchange is disposed to be steady.

It is reported from Washington that the United States will furnish Mexico with a million sterling in gold before April in return for Mexico's removing the restrictions on the export of silver. In this event, supplies are likely to become more plentiful as the year advances.

Indian silver holding is the lowest since November 11th, 1913.

LATE CAPT. GRAHAM AND MR. WHITE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 8-55 p.m. Feb. 25.

Deaths are announced of John Claude White, C.I.E. and Captain T. F. Graham.

JERICHO CAPTURED.

SMALL OPPOSITION.

FURTHER EXTENSION OF POSITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 4-50 p.m., Feb. 25.

Jericho has been captured.

An official communiqué from Palestine says:—Our forces advancing on Thursday morning encountered small opposition and at twenty minutes past eight the Australian mounted troops entered Jericho and established themselves on the line of Jordan-Wadiauja. The weather was bad. Our casualties on Wednesday were slight. Forty-six Turks were captured. We have extended our positions north north-eastward of Jerusalem.

MILITARY IMPORTANCE OF THE CAPTURE.

SULTAN'S PRIVATE PROPERTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 5-0 p.m., Feb. 25.

The capture of Jericho is of considerable military importance because it ensures to us the commanding position at the head of a comparatively level ground parallel with the Jordan Valley, while it also constitutes another severe blow for the Turks who unless they are far more disorganised than there is reason to hope, will probably bring up formidable reinforcements to oppose our further advance.

A noteworthy fact is that the whole of the newly captured district was the private property of the Sultan.

ENEMY RETIRING NORTHWARDS OF WADIAUYA.

ALSO EASTWARDS ACROSS JORDAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 25.

An official communiqué from Palestine says:—The enemy from Jericho has retired northwards of Wadiauya leaving posts on the high ground on the left bank. He has also retired eastwards across the Jordan holding the bridgehead of Elghoraniye.

BOLSHEVIK COMMISSIONERS' PROCLAMATION.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE DENOUNCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 22.
Recd. 4-50 p.m., Feb. 25.

The Bolshevik Commissioners have issued a proclamation declaring the enemy peace ideas are based on usurpation and violence. It denounces the German offensive as a raid of brigandage and accuses the bourgeoisie of sympathetic attitude towards Germany in order to overthrow the Revolution.

The Commissaries renew their appeals to the Soviets to organise the Army, expel harmful elements and strain every nerve to improve supplies and exercise severe discipline throughout the country.

CLAUSES IN RUSSIAN PEACE.

FINNISH INDEPENDENCE INCLUDED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 9-5 p.m. Feb. 25.

The "Vossische Zeitung" states that the probable terms of peace with Russia will be the complete evacuation of Livonia and Esthonia, the immediate release of all Germans, Esthonians and Letts taken prisoners by Russia, the recognition of Finnish independence and the Ukraine peace, and the complete evacuation of Finland and the Ukraine.

KUEHLMANN LEAVING FOR BUKHAREST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 22.
Recd. 4-50 p.m., Feb. 25.

A telegram from Berlin says, it is officially announced that Kuehlmann is leaving for Bukharest.

RUSSIAN FLEET ICEBOUND.

AT REVAL AND HELSINGFORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 22.
Recd. 4-50 p.m., Feb. 25.

The Russian Fleet including a number of modern Dreadnoughts is icebound at Reval and Helsingfors. It is feared that unless destroyed it may fall into the hands of the Germans as the crews will not fight.

BRITISH POSITION IN PALESTINE.

DEAD SEA TO MEDITERRANEAN.

HELP FOR ARABS FACILITATED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 9-5 p.m. Feb. 25.

Reuter is authoritatively informed that much importance is attached to the British occupation of the banks of the Jordan. It will greatly help in establishing touch with the Arabs, thereby much encouraging these allies who have fought a long tough fight against overwhelming numbers. General Allenby's position is now well defined. His right flank rests on the Dead Sea and the left on the Mediterranean, hence a frontal attack alone is possible for the enemy. We control the Dead Sea and have access to the rich country on the Eastern side and menace the railway to Damascus. Ahead we have an easier country and better roads.

GERMAN MASK TORN OFF.

PETROGRAD POPULATION MOBILIZED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 23.
Recd. 8-55 p.m. Feb. 25.

The Commissaries of the People have appointed a special General Staff for the district of Petrograd. Martial law has been established under which "counter-revolutionary elements will be extirpated without difficulty." The whole population has been mobilised for defence works. An extraordinary session of the Soviet Parliament considered recent events. Sverdloff, presiding, said that now that the mask had been torn from Germany, nothing remained but to save the Republic. Parliament passed a resolution approving the acts of the executive and relying on workmen, soldiers and pesants to support the Soviet authority.

COMMISSARIES' COUNCIL'S PROCLAMATION.

TO DEFEND COUNTRY TO LAST DROP OF BLOOD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 22.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 25.

The Council of Commissaries in a proclamation says the republic is in the gravest danger and calls upon everyone to defend the positions to the last drop of blood, remove the rolling stock and destroy the railways behind them, destroy even the provisions which are in danger of falling into the enemy's hands, and raise battalions to dig trenches. These battalions will include all the bourgeois classes, men and women, under the surveillance of the Red Guards. Resisters will be shot.

The proclamation says, "All bourgeois class, male and female, must be made to carry out the defence work under the Red Guards. Foreign agents, speculators, loiterers, counter-revolutionaries and German spies must be shot on sight. Local Soviets must see that these decisions are carried out."

KUEHLMAN AT BUKHAREST.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH RUSSIA TO BE RENEWED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 22.
Recd. 5-0 p.m., Feb. 25.

The "Lokalanzeiger" states that after holding a conference with Czerin and Averescu at Bukharest, Kuehlmann expects to renew the negotiations with Russia at Brestlitovsk if the Russians undertake to accept the terms laid down.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OF OVERSEAS CLUB.

FIELD-MARSHAL HAIG'S THANKS FOR DONATION FOR HAMPERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 25.

Field-Marshal Haig has sent a letter to the Overseas Club thanking the Shanghai Branch for the donations of £1,300 sterling for hampers for the front. He says:—This practical demonstration that the Britons oversea are prepared to undergo great sacrifices for the common cause is most encouraging to everyone fighting in France.

GERMAN PEACE CONDITIONS.

ULTIMATUM TO RUSSIA.

RUSSIA'S ACCEPTANCE.

DELEGATION BEING SENT TO BRESTLITOVSK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 24.
Recd. 5-0 p.m., Feb. 25.

A Russian wireless communiqué says:—Replying to the Russian proposals of February, 19th, Germany on February 21st intimated her readiness to conclude peace as follows:—

In the first place, Germany and Russia declare the state of war ended.

Secondly, regions west of the line indicated at Brestlitovsk to the Russian delegation formerly belonging to Russia are no longer under Russian territorial protection. In the region of Dvinsk this line must be advanced to the eastern frontier of Courland. Germany and Austria-Hungary will define the further fate of these regions in agreement with their populations.

Thirdly Livonia and Esthonia must be immediately cleared of the Russian troops and the Red Guards and be occupied by the German police till security is guaranteed by their contitutions.

Fourthly Russia will conclude peace with Ukraine and evacuate Ukraine and Finland.

Fifthly Russia will do her utmost to secure the orderly return of the estern Anatolian frontiers to Turkey.

Sixthly complete demobilisation of the Rusisan army.

Sevently the Russian fleets including Entente warships must be kept in the Russian harbours till general peace or disarmed.

Eighthly the Russo-German commercial treaty of 1904 comes into force and free export of ores must be guaranteed and a new commercial treaty must be negotiated.

Ninthly legal and political relatons must be regulated in accordance with the first German-Russian convention.

Tenthly Russia promises to enti the propaganda against the Quadruple Alliance.

Eleventhly the conditions must be accepted within forty-eight hours and the Russian plenipotentiaries must sign at Brestlitovsk within three days the peace treaty which must be ratified within a fortnight.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says that Lenin and Trotzky have sent a message to Berlin announcing Russia's acceptance of Germany's peace conditions and stating that a delegation is being sent to Brestlitovsk.

RUSSIA'S PEACE OFFER.

DOCUMENT SIGNED BY LENIN AND TROTZKY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 22.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 25.

Germany admits receipt of the document confirming Russia's peace offer signed by Lenin and Trotzky.

RUSSIAN FLEET COMPLETELY DISORGANISED.

HOPE OF ACTIVE OPERATIONS GIVEN UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 22.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 25.

The Naval authorities have given up the hope of active operations by the fleet which is completely disorganised.

ROUMANIA'S SAD PLIGHT.

FORECAST OF SUBJUGATION TERMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 23.
Recd. 9-5 p.m. Feb. 25.

The German press is most truculent with regard to the negotiations with Roumania and opines that owing to hopelessness of her military situation she will not expect too much.

Wile, the Hungarian Premier, replying to interpellations in the Lower House, forecasted the military and economic subjugation of Roumania.

ROUMANIAN PREMIER AT BUKHAREST.

TO MEET KUEHLMANN AND CZERNIN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 22.
Recd. 8-55 p.m. Feb. 25.

The Roumanian Premier and Generalissimo Averesco have arrived at Bukharest to meet von Kuehlmann. Count Czernin is expected.

LONDON SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

BOLSHEVIKS' DOINGS.

DEMOCRACY'S IRRETRIEVABLE MISTAKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 25.

M. Vandervelde, a Belgian delegate, presiding at the interallied socialist conference in London, said they could not ignore what the Bolsheviks had done to discredit international socialism. Democracy had made an irretrievable mistake in laying down arms before the imperialists were defeated.

GERMANY'S BREAKING OF FRANKFORT TREATY.

WHAT THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS WILL HAVE TO CONSIDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 25.

The French amendment to the British memorandum, which the inter-allied Socialist Conference adopted, declared that as the German declaration of war in 1914 deliberately broke the Treaty of Frankfort it would be open to the league of nations to reconsider the whole question of Alsace-Lorraine. The Conference further declared that the future of the German colonies in the Tropics must be left in the hands of the league of nations, due regard being paid to the wishes of the people of the neighbouring British commonwealths.

AGREEMENT ON WAR AIMS MEMORANDUM.

OTHER SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 25.

It is stated that the inter-allied Socialist Conference is approaching agreement on the war aims memorandum. It has endorsed practically unchanged the league of nations and the economic relations proposals of the British memorandum and has made progress with the more difficult subject of territorial adjustments. It has revised and strenghtened the paragraph relating to Alsace-Lorraine in the direction of claiming restitution of provinces to France.

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The Italian socialists attended yesterday and submitted a memorandum in favour of the league of nations and declaring that the breaking up of Austria-Hungary was indispensible to peace.

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN RUSSIA

ORDER TO QUIT PETROGRAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 25.

A telegram to "The Times" from Petrograd says a British military order has been issued that all British subjects of military age in Petrograd, hitherto exempted, shall be ready to start homewards at six hours' notice. Other British subjects able to go, especially women and children, are advised to leave Russia without delay.

FEAT BY A BRITISH CHASER PLANE.

FROM LONDON TO ROME IN A DAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Feb. 22.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 25.

A British chaser plane left London yesterday and has arrived here. The journey was completed in six stages.

COTTON EXPORTS.

DIFFICULTIES IN SHIPPING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 25.

At the monthly conference of the Cotton Employers' Operatives and the Lancashire Members of the House of Commons it was reported that the understanding to allow cotton imports sufficient to supply sixty per cent. of spindles, had been hitherto carried out, but shipping for exports was inadequate and stocks of manufactures were accumulating.

OFFICIAL VAGARIES.

USE OF "METCALFE HOUSE" REFUSED.

FOR DINNER TO MR. MONTAGU.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

(From our Correspondent.)

The "Patrika" publishes the following strange story from its Delhi correspondent:—The non-official members of the Imperial Council applied for the use of "Metcalfe House" at Delhi for the dinner given to the Secretary of State by them. Permission was refused. At this critical moment Sir Sankaran Nair came to their rescue and the dinner was held at his house.

KRYLENKO ORDERS REVOLUTIONARY MOBILISATION.

FOR GUERILLA WARFARE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 22.
Recd. 4-50 p.m., Feb. 25.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says that Krylenko orders revolutionary mobilisation for a guerilla warfare in every street, village and town, if the Germans refuse to conclude peace.

5,000 STUDENTS BESIEGED BY RED GUARDS.

STRANDED ON PELLINGE ARCHIPELAGO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 23.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 25.

Five thousand students in the Helsingfors district, besieged by the Red Guards, are stranded on the Pellinge archipelago. The Swedish Minister of Marine has announced that a naval expedition is impossible owing to ice and representations are being made at Helsingfors.

"OUR DAY" ALL-INDIA TOTAL.

115 LAKHS COLLECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 24.

Lady Chelmsford has the keenest pleasure in announcing that the "Our Day" collections for all India have now reached 115 lakhs or an equivalent of £770,000. The announcement of this result is made possible owing to further increases in donations having occurred in the Punjab, Bombay, Burma, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces in Central India and Bikaner State. Bombay is most generously giving ten lakhs of her magnificent total of 20¼ lakhs to the Central Fund of "Our Day."

"OUR DAY" FUND.

A Press Note says:—

The following are the approximate figures of the sums realized in the Bombay Presidency and Sind in connection with the celebration of Our Day:—

Bombay City, Rs. 7,70,114; Sind, Rs. 2,46,496; Northern Division, Rs. 1,05,276; Central Division, Rs. 2,05,180; Southern Division, Rs. 1,54,051; Kathiawar, Rs. 3,00,166; Aden, Rs. 2,03,152; Cutch, Rs. 32,920; Kolhapur and S M. Country, Rs. 34,050.

H. R. LEAGUE DEPUTATION.

MRS. BESANT TO SELECT PERSONNEL OF THE FIRST BATCH.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 25.

At a meeting of the Central Council of the Home Rule League held at the residence of Rai Bahadur Sultan Singh to-day, it was decided that out of twenty persons selected from amongst those who were willing to go to England on deputation, six be selected by the President, Mrs. Besant, as the first batch to be sent to England as soon as possible and the remaining batches to be sent later on.

EXCLUSION OF MESSRS. TILAK AND PAL.

A CALCUTTA PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

The following telegram has been sent to the Viceroy. The Executive Committee of the Indian Home Rule League emphatically protest against the decision of the Viceroy and Chief Commissioner, Delhi, in preventing Messrs. Bal Gangadhur Tilak and Bepin Chander Pal from performing their legitimate public duty as members of the All-India Congress Committee at Delhi, and pray for immediate cancellation of externment orders."

ONSLAUGHT ON MANIPUR HILL TRIBES.

SEVERAL VILLAGES BURNT.

ASSAM GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

A Press communiqué issued by the Assam Government gives a detailed account of the operations in the jungles of Manipur to quell Kuki and Naga Hill Tribes who had given trouble in raising a corps of hillmen for service behind the lines in France. The trouble began in October last, when the chiefs refused to obey summons issued by the Political Agents. About this time the Chins in the neighbouring province of Burma also broke into rebellion. The Chin outbreak, says the communiqué, was soon followed by acts of violence on the part of the Kukis who began by looting Nepali settlements in the south of Manipur Valley and threatened to raid Imphal. Mt. Mr. Higgins marching with an escort against Ukha, one of the chief offending villages met with considerable opposition and lost some sepoys and followers killed or wounded by fire from the Kukis hidden in the jungle. Captain Coote commanding his escort was missed at close range and hit by splinters from a tree. About the same time the escort conveying the Political Agent, Mr. Cosgrave to the Burmese frontier was fired on at a river crossing and a few men were hit including a Naga who was carrying Mr. Cosgrave across the ford. Mr. Higgin's column burned Ukha and other hostile villages but the punishment was not enough to bring the rebels to their senses, for shortly afterwards a party of the Kukis raided the Manipur Police post at Tengnoupal killing a havildar and another man. Four Manipuri traders were killed in another part of the hills and the communication was interrupted except on the main cart road.

SEVERAL VILLAGES DESTROYED.

Clearly it was necessary to punish and disarm the rebels and as soon as Mr. Higgins returned to Imphal after burning Ukha, two strong columns of the Assam Rifles were despatched with Messrs. Cosagrove and Higgins respectively against the rebellious chiefs in the southern and south-eastern hills, while the Government of Burma sent columns to co-operate from their side and the Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills marched against the Kuki villages near the border of his district. Mr. Cosgrave met with little serious opposition and destroyed several rebel villages and a good deal of property, and has returned to Imphal after meeting the Burma officers at Tamu.

Mr. Higgins had harder fighting and his escort had several casualties, two riflemen and one follower killed, and eight riflemen and four followers wounded, but he too has been successful in burning a number of the rebel villages and taking their cattle and other property. The Naga Hills column is still operating in the Hills having had some fighting while another column is started from Silchar to march to Imphal and reopen the bridle path.

The pacification of these tribes is difficult owing to the nature of the country steep and jungle-clad hills and the fighting tactics of the enemy who lurk in the jungle, fire at the approaching force and disappear without awaiting the attack. They are half nomadic and attach little value to their villages, but they will soon feel the effects of the destruction of their food supplies and of the harrying that prevents them cultivating and with organised co-operation between the forces of the Governments of Assam and Burma their resistance should soon be broken. Two columns of Assam Rifles are co-operating with the Burma Government in that province.

OPERATIONS UNDER PRESS ACT.

SECURITY PROCEEDINGS IN SIND.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Feb. 25.

Jethmal Parasram keeper of the Bhaskar press and Printer and Publisher of "Hindvasi," a vernacular daily, has been directed by the district magistrate of Hyderabad to show cause why exemption from security allowed to him under the Press Act should not be cancelled and security obtained from him in view of previous warnings issued to him verbally and in writing.

The Manager of the "Trade Advertiser" of Shikarpur has been called upon to find security of Rs. 500 under the Press Act.

ROWLATT COMMITTEE IN LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 25.

The Rowlatt Committee appointed by Government of India to enquire into criminal conspiracies arrived in Lahore to-day by the Calcutta Mail, including Mr. Justice Rowlatt of the King's Bench (President), Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice Bombay High Court, Sir Verney Lovett, Mr. Justice Kumarswami of the Madras High Court and the Hon. Mr. Provast Chandra Mittra of Calcutta. The sitting of the Committee will begin from to-morrow.

The Trustees of the estate of the late Seth Shewaram Ramrakhiomal have offered to the Karachi Health Association a sum of half-a-lakh of rupees to defray the cost of erecting in Karachi a Tuberculosis dispensary to be named after the Seth. They have also expressed their intention of giving a donation of Rs. 25,000 towards the cost of a sanitorium. These donations with Rs. 75,000 offered by the sons of Seth Fatehchand Devidas and a lakh of rupees to be given by Seth Isardas on March 1 will give a satisfactory start in the campaign against infant mortality and preventible disease.

BELGAUM CHEATING CASE.

ALL ACCUSED SENTENCED.

(From our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Feb. 23.

In the Belgauum Sessions Case No. 40 of 1917, Mr. S. Mathad, Mr. C. B. Dangi and Rao Saheb S. Kanabargimath were charged with cheating and abetting the commission of the offence, accused No. 2 was charged with making a false entry in the rough sheet; accused No. 3 with making a similar entry in the in voice; accuseds 2 and 3 were charged for mutual abetment, accused No. 1 abetting both.

Mr. Velinker instructed by the public prosecutor and Messrs. Mujumdar and Basrur appeared for the prosecution. Accused No. 1 was defended by Messrs. Lathe and Deshpande; Accused No. 2 by Messrs. Khot and Hanapumart; while Accused No. 3 was represented by Barrister Bahadurji instructed by Hon. Mr. Belvi.

After the defence argued in extense four days. Mr. Bahadurji for the defence, after explaining the various charges against the accused said, if the charge of cheating was held not proved other charges were unsustainable. The sole question before the jury was whether the accused received payment on 17th April 1916. After explaining the prosecution case, counsel said that 25 out of 26 prosecution witnesses were despicable liars. Counsel drew the jury's attention to the improbabilities of the prosecution story. The defence of Accused No. 1 was that on the 17th April he was not in Gokak.

Accused No. 2's defence was that the European employees who tested cotton were always present during weighment of cotton and there was no possibility of preparing a false rough sheet. The police had brought a false charge against him because he refused to give evidence against accused No. 3.

Accused No. 3's defence was that he could not possibly have paid accused No. 1 without noticing who he was. The police concocted a case because he had complained against the police in connection with certain persons detained several days regarding a yarn theft at Gokak Mills. Further, he was suspected of being involved in an assault by millhands on Mr. Driver, the late manager. The police and Mr. Meilwrick, the present manager, had joined hands to ruin him.

"MALICIOUS CHARGE."

The defence counsel, after pointing out the discrepancies in the prosecution evidence, said the charge was malicious. The prosecution had utterly failed to prove their case. European witnesses perjured themselves and the police concocted evidence.

DELIBERATE PREVARICATION.

The police had practised undue influence over the witnesses and asked the jury to deal with the evidence with caution.

Counsel exposed Mr. Driver, calling Mr. Driver a "degraded beast" and described Messrs. Ainsworth and Meilwrick "wretched liars". Counsel said that never in his experience had he seen such dirty tricks of the police. Counsel explained how accused No. 3 had acquired wealth in various ways honestly.

PROSECUTION COUNSEL'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Velinkar for the prosecution in his argument, pointed out the various improbabilities of the defence theory, which he said, if touched, crumbled. Counsel said the prosecution case was completely established and the adverse criticisms passed by the defence counsel on various prosecution witnesses were unfounded. Counsel commented on the defence criticism of the Sessions Judge, contending that the Judge was prefectly justified in warning the defence witness, who deliberately prevaricated cross-examination. He added that Mr. Bahadurjee's remarks were absolutely unfair. Mr. Velinkar argued that the European employees gave perfectly honest evidence and regretted the violent attacks by Mr. Bahadurjee upon them and the Gokak, Sub-Inspector, whose investigation was in no way illegal. Mr. Velinkar dwelt upon the documentary, corroborative, and circumstantial evidence adduced, which he held was proved beyond doubt. He submitted that the partnership between Mallappa and Shivaya was disproved, urging that accused No. 1 received payment on the 17th April. After explaining the jurors' responsibilities Mr. Velinkar said that the only verdict possible on the evidence was "guilty."

CASE SUMMED UP.

After arguments were finished the Judge summed up the case yesterday for four hours. The Judge after explaining the law applicable and the various charges discussed the evidence on both sides, asking the jury to bring their verdict accordingly. The jury after retiring for 2½ hours brought in a verdict of "not guilty" in reference to all accused under the charge of cheating, while as assessors under Section 44 A. on the charge of forgery they opined "not guilty," but gave reasons that the defence witness was unreliable and the partnership in question was disproved.

The Judge promised to deliver judgment on Monday.

BELGAUM, Feb. 25.

In the Belgaum Sessions Case, judgment was delivered on Monday. The judge remarks that the defence case was tissue of falsehoods from start to finish. Prosecution witnesses honestly stated facts within their knowledge. No reason was shown for disbelieving the most important part of the prosecution evidence and therefore he was bound to convict. All accused were found guilty under section 477 of I. P. C.

The judge observes: "Accused No. 3 was the principal offender and guilty of the grossest breach of trust. That he served the mills many years and according to his statement his employers treated him with generosity which served to make him wealthy. The judge observed "I don't take into account the scurrilous attacks made on prosecution witnesses, but I fail in my duty if I don't impose substantial term of imprisonment." Regarding accused No. 1 and No. 2 the judge observed: "They were tools in accused No. 3's hands." Accused No. 3 was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The remaining accused were given three months' each.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT ON MARCH 1ST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 25.

At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on the 1st March, after interpellations Sir William Meyer will present the financial statement. No other business will be brought forward that day. The next meeting will be on the 5th March when a number of bills will come up for consideration and passing. These include Cinematograph Bill, the Indigo Cess Bill, The Indian Coinage Act Amendment Bill, and the Aden Criminal Justice Bill. General Bingley will introduce the Bill to amend the Indian Army Act.

Mr. Sastri will move for the inclusion of Indian history and Persian, Arabic and Sanscrit languages as subjects of examination for the Indian Civil Service.

At the Meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on 1st March after presenting the financial statement for 1918-19, Sir William Meyer will introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act of 1917.

At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on the 5th March Mr. S. Sastri will move the following resolution:—(a) That a civil medical service should be constructed which should be wholly independent of the medical organisation of the Indian Army, that the higher medical posts which are at present filled by officers of the Indian Medical Service should be transferred to the civil medical service and that the civil medical service should be recruited from the civil medical officers and the independent medical profession, (b) that the salaries of Indian Medical Service officers employed on civil duty should not be enhanced as recommended by the Public Services Commission and (c) that military assistant surgeons should not be given preference over civil assistant surgeons and that not more than one-sixth of the higher posts reserved for subordinate medical officers should be given to them.

THE HOODLEY CASE.

"A STRANGE JUDGMENT."

"New India" writes under the heading "A Strange Judgment":—

Some further features of the case in which the European woman, Mrs. B. Braganza, hoaxed Mr. Horniman and the Bombay public by her baseless story, require to be prominently noticed. When at the end of the case, the accused woman pleaded for mercy, the Magistrate, it is said, discussed at some length that the offence was a serious one deserving condign punishment, but in the end sentenced her to pay only a fine of Rs. 500. Our readers will remember that she had actually received Rs. 500 from Mr. Horniman and paid it off to her creditors, and the police were able to recover only Rs. 50 when the matter was reported to them. Thus the punishment amounts to a fine of only Rs. 50 to which extent alone she is out of pocket. One can easily understand from this analysis how far the Magistrate had in practice carried out his resolve to inflict a serious punishment. The more tragic portion of this drama, is, however, yet to come. Mr. Horniman had been induced by her to part with Rs. 500 of which he got only Rs. 50, and to get the balance the Magistrate asked him to seek relief in a court of law, pointing out however that whatever decree he might obtain against the accused, would not be against her person, but would only be against her property, of which, according to the report, she had apparently none. Thus, in effect, what the Magistrate has now done is to inflict a fine of Rs. 450 on the complainant, Mr. Horniman, who is the victim of the hoax, and the accused escapes with a fine of Rs. 50. Courts of law are generally intended to punish the guilty accused, but in Bombay a more severe punishment is inflicted on the person who comes forward to assist the police and the Government in the administration of justice. May we ask whether this is the latest method of inducing the people to co-operate with the officials, or do we owe this unnatural decision to the fact that Mr. Horniman is a prominent Home Ruler and a friend of the people?

POLICE VERSUS VILLAGERS.

FIGHT IN BOGRA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

A Bogra correspondent reports a serious fight between the police and villagers which took place at Khara Mela with the Bogra police station. The police being threatened by an infuriated mob were obliged to fire blank cartridges first in the air to frighten the crowd. This did not improve the situation, the police then began to retreat as their number was very, small, followed by a threatening mob. At a certain point the police, being hemmed in by the crowd, were obliged to fire at the assailants and thereby succeeded in taking shelter in a villager's house. The mob then attacked this house, but the timely arrival of police reinforcement averted further trouble. It is reported that six villagers were wounded.

MIRERHAT LOOTING CASE JUDGMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

The Chittagong Special Tribunal has delivered judgment in the Mirerhat looting case. This is the largest market looted in the district. Out of the eighteen accused, four were acquitted and fourteen convicted of dacoity, two were sentenced to five and seven to three years' rigorous imprisonment each.

As the property looted was large the Court inflicted an agregate fine of Rs. 1,150.

Regarding the cheating charge the judge dissents from the jury's finding observing: "In the interests of justice there should not be discrepancy between a jury trial and an assessors' trial case. Therefore he submitted it to the High Court under section 307, Criminal Procedure.

INDRAPRASTHA GIRLS' SCHOOL DAY

THE PLACE OF INDIAN WOMEN.

MRS. BESANT'S INSPIRING ADDRESS.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 25.

Mrs. Besant presided over the annual distribution of prizes of the Indraprastha Hindu Girls' schools to-day. There was a large attendance. Amongst those present were Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis, Messrs. B. N. Sarma, K. V. Rangaswamy Ayyengar, Khaparde, Captain Ajab Khan, Messrs. Kamin Kumar Chatda, Krisna Sahai, A. Rangaswamy Ayyengar, Hirendranath Dutt and Jitendralal Banerjee. The Secretary in his annual report explained the financial position of the institution and mentioned the various difficulties which it had to face. He said that Government grant had been stopped by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi owing to the Lady Superintendent, Miss Gmeiner, organising the local Home Rule League and library. He said this was very unjust as nothing wrong had been found with the school itself, so much so that the late Lady Hardinge and Mrs. Hailey during their visits to the school, had observed that education was imparted on excellent lines and the school was doing very good work.

After the distribution of prizes, Mrs. Besant in the course of her address, said that when a man dies after having done some good work his friends erect some kind of monument, some statue or portrait to commemorate his memory. Here was a monument of a different kind. Lala Balkrishna Dass who founded the school, gave his own house for the Indraprastha Hindu Girls' School and his monument consisted of an educational institution beset with gems of living beings, who were the future wives and mothers of India.

TRIBUTE TO MISS GMEINER.

She then paid a high tribute to Miss Gmeiner, the Lady Superintendent, who, she remembered, had to face very great difficulties at the beginning of her work when she was just out from Australia fourteen years ago. She was a stranger in this land, then though now she was well-known and loved and respected in this town.

Mrs. Besant recalled that time when she had noticed signs of endurance and courage in her.

She then referred to the well organised method of teaching which had been adopted in the institution by Miss James, the remarkable feature of which was that reading and writing was not forced upon children, but they were, as it were, lured into it.

She also eulogised the services rendered by the Secretary, Mr. Jugal Kishore.

Referring to difficulties which the institution had to face, she said people were apt to exaggerate them when they were at hand. The difficulties of the present would soon pass away. She said, "Commissioners may come and Commissioners may go, but the work of education remains." Long after Mr. Hailey's name is forgotten at Delhi, the Indraprastha Girls' School's memory would remain. (Loud cheers.)

EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

Then coming to the question of the education of Indian women, she gave instances of women in the past, who played a great and important part in Indian history. She narrated the story of Shakuntala, Savitri, Damayanti, Lilavati and others. But, she said, it was a mistake to suppose that greatness in Indian womanhood was confined to the early past only. It was true that women then had greater opportunities than now. There were two paths stretched before women: One was crowded and this was the noble path of marriage and motherhood; the other was the austere path in which women gave themselves up to a quiet study of science and having acquired a knowledge of Brahma were called Brahmabadins. Mrs. Besant gave prominence to the value of womanhood in a nation. She quoted instances showing that without womanhood a nation was powerless. The woman in India to-day was the same as the woman of the past. She had the same qualities as was evidenced in the struggle in South Africa where women played an equal part with men. To quote one instance alone, Mrs. Gandhi had suffered with her husband, the hardships of jail. But there was a difference between the education of men and women now. English education had undermined close union between man and woman outside home. It was different in culture and was not common intellectually and morally. Women could not have sympathy with men's life and could not understand a great part of it. What women wanted was devotion and ancient knowledge added to the culture of the present age. Men and women were complementary to each other, not rivals as in the West. It was necessary that men also should change their education, not women alone. The present system of education had denationalised and despiritualised the men.

EDUCATION TO BE NATIONALISED.

It was essential that education should be national instead of foreign. Instruction should be imparted through the vernaculars, not through any foreign language. This would bring men closer to women. Man was powerless without woman. She was a source of inspiration to him. There was a sign of awakening of women all round in India which showed that India would very soon have her place amongst the nations of the world. She said, man and woman should move together in all spheres of life, social, political and religious. When woman is recognised as an equal of man then the day of freedom would dawn upon India. She concluded by praying with the Bengali poet, "Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my country away."

"LIQUOR LICENSES AND MONOPOLY."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Abkari authorities have issued printed regulations and conditions in connection with the oncoming sale by auction of country liquor shops. One of the conditions which may prove baneful under certain circumstanes is as follows:—

"The Collector may at his discretion limit the number of shops to be held by the same person to three or any larger number."

This condition affords direct encouragement to monopoly which is always hateful in whatever form it is. As a result of the operation of this condition the small shopwallas—men with small capital—however long they may be in the trade, are likely to go under, as they would not be able to withstand for a moment a combine of capitalists.

Again as the fixing of the rates at which country liquor is to be sold rests with the licensees—the inevitable result will be that those capitalists who have bought shops after bidding very high—only to oust the petty shopkeepers, will seek to compensate themselves for the large fees they have paid at the auction by increasing the selling price of country liquor and consequently the general public and the Government will be great losers. High price will reduce consumption, not to mention the indirect encouragement to illicit distillation and smuggling which have been reduced to a minimum by the present standard rates of liquor and the vigilance of the Excise staff, and consequently Government would suffer materially a proportionate decrease in still head duties. Thus it is clear that this condition will prove exceedingly injurious to the general public, to small shopkeepers, and to Government itself.

It is quite possible for a monied individual to take three or four shops in his own name, and make three or four of his relations bid for as many apiece. Thus a capitalist may secure 15 to 20 shops for himself and his own family. There is absolutely nothing in the rules to prevent the relations of a bidder from bidding for and obtaining an equal number of shops.

The rule above referred to may not prove very harmful in the Town and Island of Bombay where there are over 250 shops and where perhaps to arrange a monopoly would be difficult. But in Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad and Poona for example, in each of which towns thre are only ten to twenty shops at the most, the operation of this rule would work immense harship, as some rich individual may secure all the shop for himself and his family or two or three capitalists may join together and forming a combine buy up all the shops. Of course, it is quite natural that such individual or individuals in order to create such a monopoly and in consequence thereof to sell liquor to the public at his or their own price, would be quite prepared to bid the most exorbitant amounts at the auction. They would not be losers in the long run, but the Government and the general public would be evidently the losers.

It is therefore necessary that in order to safeguard the interests not only of the public and the poor class of licensees but also of the Government, so to modify the rules that they would suit the conditions of towns having a small number of shops. Further, the rules should be so altered that any one individual can have only one shop in his name, and a bar should be put against the practice followed by rich individuals of utilizing their relations for the purposes of bidding—with the ulterior motive of forming a combine for their personal aggrandizement.

Hoping that you will kindly give publicity to my letter in your esteemed journal and raise your voice in the matter.—Yours, etc.

ANTI-MONOPOLY.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1918.

AUCTION OF BOMBAY LIQUOR SHOPS.

In the Town Hall yesterday the retail country liquor-shops of the Town and Island of Bombay were put up for auction, for the ensuing three years, in the presence of Mr. W. C. Sheppard, Collector of Bombay who was assisted by Messrs. S. D. Smith, J. D. Gandhi, Khan Saheb Cooverji Darasha, and Mr. N. C. Cama.

Over five dozen shops were auctioned, some of which were keenly contested, their highest bids being about double the previous fees paid by the licensees, and in a few cases even more than double. The shop at Dadar Road, Matunga and Sion (License No. 33) began at with a bid a Rs. 7,000, and closed at Rs. 17,700. The shop at De Lisle Road (License No. 30) similarly fetched Rs. 10,700, after starting with a modest beginning of Rs. 5,000. However, most of the shops, even at the high bids, went to the old licensees, whose wishes were first ascertained as to the amount they were willing to pay, which was made a starting figure for the bids.

At the outset Mr. Sheppard declared that Rs. 7-0 per gallon would be changed instead of 6-8, on liquor of 25deg. U. P. and Rs. 3-8 will be charged per gallon on 60deg. U. P. instead of Rs. 3-4 and assured the licensees, present and prospective, tha tRum, Bevda, and Masala liquors would be available for the next three years.

More shops will be auctioned to-day at 11-30 a.m.

OVERBRIDGE AT GRANT ROAD.

In reply to their letter of the 12th instant, in connection with the overbridge to be put up at Grant Road. Messrs. Rustamji and Ginwala, Solicitors have received the following reply from the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway:—

With reference to your letter No. 397 of 12th instant. 1918, arrangements had been made in conjunction with the Municipality to rebuild Frere Overbridge, which included a staircase on to the overbridge from both sides of the line. Owing to the war, it is impossible to get the material required for the new overbridge. I am, however, investigating the possibility of carrying out a portion of the scheme, which I hope may remove the congestion complained of.—Yours, faithfully.

(Sd.) AGENT.

BOMBAY RACE-COURSE FLOODED.

AN EXTRAORDINARY INCIDENT.

The Mahaluxmi race course was, on Sunday morning, converted into a lake, and yesterday morning it was impossible for training to be carried on owing to the sodden condition of the course, particularly at the sixth furlong post where the water remained four feet deep. The central portion of the course was also four feet under water. It appears that the sluices on the Vellard were opened early on Sunday morning to flush the drains at Worli. The men doing duty in this connection seemed to have fallen asleep while the flow was taking place with the result that the low-lying race course was completely inundated before they were aware of it.

The scene was visited by crowds both on Sunday and yesterday. It was a most extraordinary one, and people living in the vicinity were naturally in dread of the flood occurring in dry weather. The water encroached upon the Railway line for about half a mile.

The course will not be restored for training for at least three more days; meanwhile training will have to go on elsewhere.

AGED MAHOMEDAN KILLED.

KNOCKED DOWN BY MOTAR CAR.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, concluded at the Coroner's Court yesterday the adjourned inquest touching the death of Sheikh Ali Sheikh Yusuf, a Mahomedan, aged about 60 years, who was knocked down by a motor car, belonging to Lieut.-Col. Evans, and driven by his chauffeur James Michael on Nepean Sea Road on the 8th instant. Inspector Copping led the evidence.

Bomanji Rustomji Variava said the deceased was old, not active and completely blind of one eye. The deceased had been working for witness' master many years. On the day in question at 3 p.m., the deceased and witness were crossing the road. Some carts were standing beside a wall. Deceased and witness came through the line of carts. Witness saw the motor car coming down hill. He had to jump quickly to avoid the car. The deceased, who was behind witness, was knocked down. Witness admitted that he came out from between the carts without minding about the traffic at all.

LIEUT.-COL. EVANS.

Lieut.-Col. S. C. Evans said he was sitting in the car, which was moving slowly, throttled down completely on its top speed, and was on its proper side of the road. About half way down the hill the car overtook a row of carts. Two men stepped from between the carts suddenly, and the car swerved to the right to avoid them. One of them turned back; the other either went in the other direction or just turned back and then changed his mind, he could not remember which. The radiator struck him and knocked him down and the car went over him. The driver could not possibly have avoided the occurrence. To try to do so he swerved violently but there was no time to get clear.

The jury returned a verdict of death from heart failure following multiple injuries and concussion of the brain. The deceased, who was aged and blind of one eye, having been knocked down by a motor car when he had stepped suddenly into the roadway from between two bullock carts without paying attention to traffic.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court yesterday touching the death of Gopal Sadashiv, a Hindu boy, aged 5 years, who was knocked down by a motor car. Inspector Power led the evidence.

It appeared from the evidence that the deceased, who was the son of Sadashiv Bhikhaji, a peon in the Bombay Port Trust, lived at Wari Bunder camp and with a brother of his, named Vishnu, aged nine years, attended school at the opposite side of the road. The two brothers were going to school about 9.30 a.m yesterday. Vishnu said they came from their house on to the footpath, and he had the deceased by the hand. The deceased snatched his hand away from witness and ran across the road. A motor car came and knocked him down. Witness had not seen the car coming. The driver sewerved to avoid the deceased. The car stopped at once. Two ladies got out. The driver picked up the deceased. The deceased ran to hurry to school.

Balu Succaram, also a school boy, deposed to his having seen the deceased running across the street, and being knocked down by a motor car, which, he said, was stopped at once.

Abdul Currim Ibrahim, driver of motor car No. 4659, belonging to Captain Turnell, said he was taking Mrs. Turnell and her niece to the docks. The deceased, who was on the footpath, suddenly ran into the road. He swerved to avoid him but he was knocked down by the left mudguard. He took the deceased in the car to the *chowkie* first. The child died very soon. Witness had sounded his horn coming down the bridge.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by his having been knocked down by a motor car on the Elphinstone Bridge, the child having rushed suddenly across the street hurrying to school.

AN EXCITING SERIAL.

"THE GRAY GHOST" AT THE CINEMA MAJESTIC.

The management of "Cinema Majestic," the latest palatial addition to the places of amusement in Bombay have started a Universal Serial, featuring Eddie Polo, who made himself so popular in Bombay by his daredevil work as "Roleaux" in "The Broken Coin" and as "Pedro" in "Liberty." It may interest the readers to know that Eddie Polo is an Italian by birth and has been an athlete from his very childhood. Out of 750 dollars that he gets every week as his salary he sends no less than 500 to his aged mother in Italy. There is not a doubt that this already popular star will add to his laurels by his splendid work in "The Gray Ghost."

The name part in this serial is played by Harry Carter, villain "par excellence" of the Universal Film Co. who may be remembered for his excellent work, of course, as a villain, in the serial "Master Key" that had such a successful run in four of Bombay's leading cinemas simultaneously. Since then he has had a career of almost unbroken malevolence. The veteran villain is ready to put all he knows of the art of being a complete and perfect devil into this new serial for he is out to make a record in rascality that will stand for years. The "Gray Ghost" is filmed from a "Saturday Evening Post" story "Loot" by Arthur S. Roche one of the most popular authors in America. It is a vigorous story packed with excitement and sufficiently full of force to bring you back to the theatre week after week.

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LINGAYETS AND BIJAPUR CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We learn that a Conference of the Backward Classes is going to be held here about the time of the Provincial Conference. The public may be at a loss to know the meaning and propriety of this Conference as obviously there is no reason in having such a separatist movement when the Provincial Conference comprises within its fold all classes without any distinction. They may also be anxious to know what the leaders of this place have done to prevent this unfortunate situation. We beg to inform them through the columns of your esteemed paper that the leaders of this place have left no stone unturned to arrive at a compromise with the organizers of the rival Conference, who are none but Mr. Halkatti, a Lingayat pleader of this place, and his friends. We hope that you will, therefore, kindly give space to the following facts in your paper.

After the invitation was given last year at Nasik to hold the 18th Bombay Provincial Conference at Bijapur, the District Congress Committee convened a public meeting, on 3rd July, 1917, to form a provisional Executive Committee to take up the work of the Conference. Then Mr. P. G. Halkatti, B.A., LL.B., a Lingayat pleader of this place, was one of the Honorary Secretaries of the District Congress Committee. In this meeting Mr. Halkatti was elected a member of the Executive Committee and another Lingayat was made one of the General Secretaries. Many Lingayat gentlemen were also elected to be members of the various sub-committees. In the meetings of the Executive Committee that were subsequently held, many Lingayats including Mr. Halkatti, took part. About the month of October, 1917, many Lingayets of this place promised to pay subscriptions towards the Conference-fund when the Hon. Mr. Desai and Rao Saheb Raghavendrarao, the leading pleaders of this place, approached them. Uptil November last, when Mr. Montagu's arrival was announced, everything seemed to be all right. There was no ruffle in the atmosphere.

Various public bodies began to discuss their schemes of reforms to be included in the address to be presented to him and the Bombay National Union asked the Bijapur District Congress Committee, among others, whether it had to make any suggestions or amplifications in the Congress-League Scheme of Reforms. Accordingly the District Congress Committee, in their general meeting, passed several resolutions by way of modification of the Reform Scheme, among which the following was one:—

"This Committee, therefore, has to express its opinion that the principle of separate representation will create endless complications and is harmful to the full and harmonious evolution of the Indian Nation, and the principle should, therefore, be rejected. The position of Mahomedans is quite distinct and there can be no analogy between them and the sub-communities of the Hindu Society.

"This Committee, therefore, strongly urges that the principle of separate representation on the basis of religion and of caste should not be encouraged. Moreover, the Joint Scheme provides for the broadening of the franchise and making the representation direct by the people and keeps one-fifth of the total number of the Councillors for nomination. In this, all the communities will be fairly represented and there need be no apprehension of any prejudice to the different castes and communities.

"This Committee, however, adds that in case communal representation is unavoidable, there should be a rule that the seats reserved for any community should be contested at a general election, wherein other communities shall have a right to participate."

In the meanwhile, some Lingayats were thinking of presenting a separate address to the Secretary of State asking for special representation for the Lingayats in the Legislative Council. The question of communal representation came to the forefront and began to be discussed in the press. Some local Lingayat gentlemen, after learning of the above-quoted resolution of the District Congress Committee, called a meeting of their own on 5-11-1917, under the presidentship of Mr. Halkatti, and passed resolutions in favour of communal representation, condemning the action of the Bijapur District Congress Committee and expressed their opinion that "The right of Self-Government should be granted to the people gradually, as they show advancement." Hence begins the movement, apathetic for some time, but avowedly antagonistic now, of these Lingayat gentlemen.

The leading gentlemen of this place, the Hon. Mr. P. A. Desai, Rao Saheb Raghavendrarao, Mr. Kowjalgi and others, arranged an informal meeting with some Lingayat gentlemen, including Mr. Halkatti, on 6-1-18, to arrive at a compromise and remove the misunderstanding, if there was any. In this meeting Mr. Halkatti, as the spokesman of the opposition camp, told a long story of his movements in the months of November and December in connection with special representation for his community and of his visits to some Congress leaders of Poona and Bombay. He described how he was received coldly by the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and Mr. Samarth. The attitude of the Deccan Sabha and the non-official members of the Bombay Legislative Council against communal representation, he said, had enraged some of them even to the extent of going against the Home Rule demand. After some discussion, Mr. Halkatti proposed a condition, as a way of compromise, which he had reason to believe, was quite beyond the power of Bijapurians; for he said that if the organizers of this Conference would undertake to get the resolution about communal representation passed in the Conference, his community would think of joining it. We agreed so far that this proposition should be included in the draft resolutions and placed before the Subjects Committee. At the request of Mr. Halkatti, we also proposed to send a letter to the Provincial Congress Committee explaining the situation and asking them to consider the matter. This was all we possibly could do under the circumstances. Mr. Halkatti did not make his position clear as to whether he and his community agreed to the Congress-League Scheme. He promised to consider the whole question finally at a meeting to be held later when Messrs. Lathe and Sakhare were expected, and to invite us to take part in the discussion. Afterwards we learnt that they held a meeting on 20-1-18, but none of the leaders were called to it.

When invitations for the first meeting of the Reception Committee, held on 3-2-18, were being issued, we wrote to Mr. Halkatti, on 26-1-18, asking him whether his community had come to any decision in the matter of joining the Conference. He replied on 27-1-18 as follows:—

BIJAPUR, 27th January, 1918.

My dear Mr. Madhawarao,

Your letter No. 13 dated 26-1-18 to hand today.

As far as I know the Provincial Conference has nothing to do with communities as such, nor do the rules of the Provincial Congress Committee (Bombay), recognize them in the formation of the Reception Committee or any other Committee. Hence the information that you have asked, has no meaning to me. However, I think, that you can send invitations to all those to whom they ought to be sent and it is the concern of those invited to take or not to take part in the meetings to which they are called.

Yours sincerely,

P. G. HALKATTI.

Even after receiving this letter, although it was rumoured in the town that Mr. Halkatti and his friends had decided to hold a separate Conference, we sent invitations to local Lingayat gentlemen who had promised subscriptions, but had not paid and also to those who were expected to pay, but none of the local Lingayats attended the meeting on 3-2-18, though a few from the mofussil were present.

In this meeting Mr. Bandeppa Kadadi, a respectable Lingayat merchant of Sholapur, owning a shop here, was elected a Vice-Chairman of the Conference as he had shown a sympathetic attitude towards this movement in December when approached for subscriptions. He was duly informed of the election, to which he replied, some days after, that he could not accept the offer as his business engagements would not permit him to do so. We have reason to believe that this reply was given at the instance of some local gentlemen from Bijapur. We have again requested him to reconsider his decision as his acceptance of the offer would not, in the least, come in the way of his business engagements, because he had practically to do no actual work. No reply has yet been received from him.

During the course of the last week Rao Saheb Annarao Deshpande of Muddebihal was requested to intercede in the matter as a mofussil gentleman of influence. He brought about an informal meeting at which Rao Saheb Raghavendrarao, the Hon. Mr. Desai, Mr. Kowjalgi and Mr. Halkatti were present. In this meeting the former terms of compromise were offered to Mr. Halkatti to which he replied that we should first try to induce the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to accept the principle of caste representation. He was then point-blank asked by Mr. Kowjalgi whether he and his friends were ready to accept the Congress-League Scheme of Reforms and abide by the Congress Constitution as only in that case a common platform was possible. He would then be at liberty to propose any amendment to the Reform Scheme in a constitutional manner. No definite and straight reply was given to this. Thus the informal meeting ended without any fruitful result. The organizers of the Conference are as ready as ever to welcome co-operation from Mr. Halkatti and his friends.

We are, however, glad to inform the public that some Lingayat gentlemen have already joined the Conference expressing their disapproval of the movement of Mr. Halkatti and his friends.

It will thus be seen that the leaders of this place have tried their utmost to come to a compromise with the organizers of the Conference of the Backward Classes. With these facts we leave the public to judge.—Yours, etc.,

N. P. DESAI,
D. R. LIMAYE,
K. S. DESHPANDE,
A. B. KANKANWADI,
M. R. KEMBHAVI,
Honorary General Secretaries, B. C. C.

Bijapur, Feb. 20.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issue of 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue **Treasury Bills** for three, six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000; Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For three months' Bills Rs. 98-12-0 per cent representing an annual yield as interest of 5·0633 per cent.

For six months' Bills Rs. 97-8 per cent representing an annual yield as interest of 5.1282 per cent.

For nine months' Bill Rs. 96 per cent representing an annual yield as interest of 5.5555 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills Rs. 95 per cent representing an annual yield as interest of 5.2631 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 25.

The Unsettled condition in the northwest has caused widespread rain or snow in Cashmire and th ehills of the Punjab and the north-west frontier province with local falls in north-east Baluchistan and the north Punjab and are now less marked. Few showers again occurred in the east of the Central Provinces. The chief amounts are:—Murree one and half inches, Sonamarg, Chaman and Pendra three quarters, Cherat half and Sialkot and Rawalpindi quarter.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in extreme north.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 24th Feb. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.967	Inches
Temperature of Air	78.2	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.8	"
Dew Point	67.4	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.699	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	1.6	"
Maximum temperature of Air	85.5	"
Minimum do.	69.2	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW,NNE,ENE,WNW,NW,NNW	
Movement of Wind do do	150	Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time: h.	m.	Depth on Sill. ft.	in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time: h.	m.	Depth on Sill. ft.	in.
	Feb.					Feb.				
Mon.	25	m	11	17	26	7	25	m	5	4	17	8
			11	42a	28	1			5	9a	17	0
Tues	26	m	11	48	26	11	26	m	5	48	17	2
									5	37a	16	11
Wed.	27	m	0	6	28	1	27	m	6	11	16	10
			0	16a	27	2			6	3a	17	0
Thur.	28	m	0	29	28	0	28	m	6	1	16	7
	Mar.		0	44a	27	2	Mar.		6	35a	17	4
Fri.	1	m	0	51	27	9	1	m	7	0	16	6
			1	13a	26	11			6	58a	17	11
Sat.	2	m	1	13	27	4	2	m	7	26	16	8
			1	44a	26	6			7	27a	18	9
Sun.	3	m	1	37	26	9	3	m	7	53	17	0
			2	19a	25	11			7	57a	19	7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Feb.	Sunrise.		Sunset.	
" 25 (Monday)	6h	2m	6h	43m.
" 26 (Tuesday)	6h	1m	6h	43m.
" 27 (Wednesday)	6h	1m	6h	43m.
" 28 (Thursday)	7h	0m	6h	44m
Mar. 1 (Friday)	6h	59m	6h	44m.
" 2 (Saturday)	6h	58m	6h	45m.
" 3 (Sunday)	6h	57m	6h	45m

Phases of the Moon:—

		d	h.	m.
Last Quarter	Feb. 1918.	4	1	24.0 p.m.
New Moon	"	11	8	34.0 p.m.
First Quarter	"	18	6	26.9 p.m.
Full Moon	"	26	3	46.0 a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 25th February, 1918, giving data or the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0·24in. of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature is in considerable defect in the north Punjab; night temperature is above the average everywhere.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is above normal at a few stations; night temperature is in excess throughout.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and south-west Rajputana and are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is above normal in Rajputana; night temperature is above the average in Sind and east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is above the average generally; night temperature is above normal in south Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports 0·15in. of rain. Skies are clear in the east and are lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is above normal. Night temperature is in excess at several stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in slight defect in the north Konkan. Night temperature is locally above the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear except in the nort-west of the division. The air is drier than usual in the north Bombay Deccan. Night temperature is in excess at Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—Light showers have occurred in the north Punjab and the south of the Central Provinces. Unsettled weather persists in the Punjab, but elsewhere the weather is improving.

A few showers again appear probable in the Punjab and possibly in the Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8, a m. on MONDAY, the 25th of February 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall, Past 24 hours	Total 1st Nov. to date.	Departure; 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (24th Feb.)	90.3	54.5	82	0.10	4.31	—4.97
Jask	77.1	67.2	84		2.46	—0.62
Do. (24th Feb.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (24th Feb.)	82.1	72.6	81	0.16		—2.65
PUNJAB—						
Multan	78.6	56.1	84	0.24	0.14	—0.96
Rawalpindi	58.6	49.7	93		4.83	—1.08
Lahore	65.8	54.3	80		0.15	—2.27
Hissar	70.5	54.2	79		0.53	..
Ambala	74.7	55.1	79		1.14	—3.23
Delhi	81.2	61.0	64		0.53	—1.75
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	82.5	61.1	51		1.00	—0.31
Mainpuri	85.4	56.1	67		0.52	—1.47
Jhansi	86.4	61.3	62		0.27	—1.18
Cawnpore	84.6	57.7	60		0.42	—1.29
Allahabad	85.7	57.1	70		0.39	—1.49
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	88.1	60.8	53		0.02	—0.81
Karachi	76.6	69.4	86		0	—1.18
Ajmer	82.8	59.2	57		0.25	—0.82
Jaipore	85.8	56.9	42		0.23	—0.86
Kotah	89.0	64.0	42		0	—0.75
Mount Abu	73.0	61.4	23		0.12	—0.59
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	92.4	60.5	60		0	—0.38
Dwarka	78.8	65.0	90		0	—0.62
Veraval	81.4	65.8	39		0	—0.44
Rajkot	93.1	66.8	35		0	—0.45
Bhavnagar Para	92.6	64.8	68		0	—0.45
Surat	94.2	65.4	45		0	—0.32
Ahmedabad	94.0	63.3	54		0	—0.33
Deesa	94.0	58.8	57		0	—0.47
Neemuch	87.1	60.0	41		0	—0.70
Indore	85.9	60.9	41		0	—0.85
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.9	58.5	80		0.96	—1.16
Saugor	86.4	63.4	58		0.14	—1.77
Hoshangabad	88.5	59.6	72		0.20	—1.32
Khandwa	93.7	62.1	43		0.04	—1.00
Akola	92.6	62.7	51		0.21	—1.45
Amraoti	91.3	65.5	59		0.07	—1.63
Nagpur	89.6	64.3	73		0.34	—1.67
Chanda	98.3	69.0	71	0.15	0.22	—1.50
Raipur	89.5	66.5	62		0.95	—0.58
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.5	70.1	64		0	—0.57
Ratnagiri	86.3	72.9	57		0.99	+0.30
Marmugao	86.2	74.5	94		5.95	+4.76
Karwar	91.7	72.0	94		1.10	—0.83
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	94.6	58.8	34		1.45	+0.61
Ahmednagar	90.4	58.7	31		3.03	+1.76
Poona	92.6	59.5	54		3.87	+2.75
Sholapur	92.8	65.3	47		0.65	—0.86
Vijapur	89.5	65.2	46		1.11	—0.14
Belgaum	88.2	62.2	68		5.69	+3.75
Aurangabad	92.4	67.8	28		0.38	—0.82
Nizamabad (Indur).	90.1	64.7	51		0.14	—1.06
Hyderabad	89.8	65.1	58		2.29	+0.80
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	89.2	74.9	78		2.41	—8.96
Calicut	88.2	74.3	86		7.27	+0.88
Cochin	90.6	74.2	73		15.58	+6.33
Colombo	86.6	69.8	96		19.61	—3.63
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	84.4	66.3	90		13.74	+7.09
Bellary	93.7	65.2	56		2.72	+0.45
Cuddapah	91.4	68.3	79		5.44	+0.65
Madras	83.9	68.1	92		24.32	+2.03
Bangalore	86.0	57.2	81		2.71	—1.03
Coimbatore	87.8	62.9	78		7.73	+1.83
Trichinopoly	90.0	67.1	80		8.32	—0.52
Negapatam	84.4	74.7	80		37.86	+8.73

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RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 3,00,000

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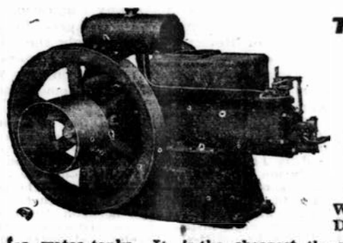


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